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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 246— BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stampell and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 55 & £ 62	£ 60 & 156
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE ..	6,607
22 d	NARINGA ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,843	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
17th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9-30 a m.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9 a. m.
22nd ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
29th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	20th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	324	240	140	128
Kobe	600	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —0279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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Lowest rates with highest returns.
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Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
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Head Office:
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
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DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SANITARY INSPECTOR for large Construction Camp in Poona District. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20930

WANTED—A GRADUATE on Rs. 60—5—100 to teach English. Apply to the CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Broach.
A 20937

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for Iron and Steel and Bazaar Hardware, good salary and Commission to the right man. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20932

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OLIVER NO. 9.—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New. Packed in the Manufacturer's original Cases. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write, I. V. VYAS, 97-B, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8.
G 209

FOR SALE—Picture Postcards X'mas Cards, rich playing cards, superior coat brushes, Sheffield Table Knives Pocket Knives Steel Scissors Electric Pocket Lamps at extraordinary cheap prices. Apply Post Box 564, Bombay.
N R207

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

PROPERTIES WANTED—Wanting to give Forty to Fifty Thousand Rupees on the first mortgage of a sound building at good interest. Write to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R206

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

BEST Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length; Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11-4; Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8; Hand-picked Fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R107

BONA-FIDE SALE—Property of J. Somerville, Esq., T. R. F. O. of B. B. & C. I. Railway on view. In Marine Villa, Mothabai Street, Byculla. Of valuable oak, teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and Wimbridge, sweet toned iron framed, 3 pedal cottage piano by Hamilton Varandah cane furniture, Singer Sewing machine, garden tubs and flower pots, coal stove, glass, crockery, plateware, etc. to be sold on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers MISTRY AND CO.
T 20940

HOTELS.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE
(IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.)

SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the GENERAL MEETING of the Contributories of the Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Co., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Office of the Liquidator at Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, when the statement of accounts of the Liquidator from 12-3-1924 to 16th October, 1924, will be placed before the Meeting for being passed and sanctioned. Also the present unsatisfactory position of the Company in voluntary liquidation will be discussed.

K. N. DALVI,
Liquidator,
Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
I 20938

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5489 of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of TAHERALLI SHEKH AHMED has either been LOST or STOLEN. Any one dealing with it will be liable to prosecution.

TAHERALLI SHEKH AHMED.
Bombay, 17th October, 1924. 213

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent CHARGEMEN BOILERMAKER for work in the Engine Running Sheds on this Railway.

Applicants are to submit copies of their certificates and to give all particulars of their qualifications, etc., to the AG. CHIEF TRANS: SUPERINTENDENT.

Salary will be fixed according to their qualifications within a maximum of Rs. 360 per mensem.

A preference will be given to men retrenched.

I. W. STOKES.
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 14th October, 1924. 20919

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3102 of 1923.

ISMAILJI ABDULALLI AND ANOTHER ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALLIANJI PURSHOTAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on or towards the West by the Seashore on or towards the North by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Trustees for Bhansali Mahajan, and on or towards the South by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and which premises are situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and which are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas, on or towards the North by the public Road leading to the Sea-shore, on or towards the West by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Muhajan properties and partly by the property described above and on or towards the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudeo Chatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhovandas Venidas.

LOT NO. II.

One field situate at Mowje Kaneri near borivli in Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-9 dhep, i.e., 22,823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Tank of Kaneri, on or towards the West by the land of Ganput Vithoba, on or towards the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Doctor Bhavanishanker Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khot. This land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20777

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of MOOLBAI, widow of Karsandas Lalji, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, having her residence at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JETHIBAI widow of Karabhai Lalji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of October, 1924.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20935

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our clients MESSRS. DAYALJI ANANDJI, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Commission Agents at Barbhai Mohella to VEDANT DAYARAM GANGJI has been REVOKED and that the said Vedant Dayaram Gangji is no longer in the employ of our said clients. Anyone dealing with the said Vedant Dayaram Gangji on our client's account will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1924.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Dayalji Anandji.
20941

ESTATE OF MEGHJI VALLABHDAS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Sheth MEGHJI VALLABHDAS, Deceased, who died at Ghatkopar, on or about the 3rd day of July, 1924, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on 30th day of September, 1924, to our clients Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Khatao Govindji, Bai MATTABAI, widow of Meghji Vallabhdas, JAMNADAS MEGHJI, VELBAI, wife of Chaturbhuj Devkaran and PURSHOTTAM MEGHJI, the Executrices, Executors and Trustees of the said deceased Sheth Meghji Vallabhdas by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the said Executors will deal with estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1924.

VRAJLAL & CO.
Attorneys for Executrices Executors and Trustees of the late Sheth Meghji Vallabhdas.
20939

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1932 of 1923.

CHHAGANLAL NAGARDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALLA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Danda, Taluka, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2666 2/3 square yards which is surrounded by a red coloured boundary line on the map or plan annexed to the Deed of Partition, dated 24th April, 1922. The particulars of the said land are as follows:—

A N. out of	Survey No.	Pot No.	Square Yards.	Assessment.
	46	out of 4	910	
		No. 3	393	
780	48	out of 2	193	2-10-2
	47	out of 7	584	
		out of 6	167	
		out of 8	395 2/3	
		out of 9	114	2-4-6
			2666 2/3	

The said land is a portion of land, measuring 7910 square yards which under Town Planning Scheme No. 1, Plot No. 31 at Santa Cruz. It is bounded as follows:—On the East and West by a Road, on the North by the land forming part of the said plot measuring 397 square yards belonging to Gajanan Rambhaw Chawbal and on the South by the land forming part of the said plot belonging to Kitor now Phillip Custin Govarava.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKUREDAS and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20558

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARSONDAS LALJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, having his residence at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JETHIBAI widow of Karabhai Lalji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of October, 1924.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20936

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 2154 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 26th June, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DR. GULAMALLI CHANDUBHAI. Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) KHATIZABAI, widow of Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim, (2) MAHOMED USAF HAJI ISMAIL, (3) MAHOMED UMAR HAJI ISMAIL, (4) AMINABAI and (5) MAYABAI, daughters of Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants for an Order that the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim mentioned in plaint do pay to Plaintiff Rs. 18,316-4-0 with interest thereon at 14 annas per cent. per mensem from 12th June, 1924, till payment and costs of the suit and Rs. 500 and all his costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Plaintiff as the mortgagee and has prayed for preliminary decree for foreclosure or in the alternative for sale and for liberty to execute the decree for defeciency against other estate of the said Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim for Receiver and for further and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of November, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of September, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20929

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BROOCHES, HAIR CLIPPERS, COMBS, BUTTONS, BANGLES, SUSPENDERS, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Offices concerned and on account and at the risk of the following Merchants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimbhai Atiullhusein of Abdul Rehman Street.
1 Case 200 dozs. assorted Brooches.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Aba Essack Mohamed.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair clippers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kasam Haji Mohamed.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Dada Haji Aboo of Cutlery Bazar.
1 Case 50 doz. pairs Socks Suspenders.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.
1 Case 120 doz. Imitation Horn Combs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Latiff of Cutlery Bazar.
2 Cases 40 dozs. Hones.
2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.
1 Case 132 doz. Combs.

By order of the Bank concerned.
5 Cases each 12 dozs. glass feeding bottles.

By order of the office concerned.
1 Case 500 dozs. pairs Glass Bangles.
60 dozs. Combs.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.
9 Fire Fountains and one Gage.
81 Flexible Tubes.

At 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASES BOBBINS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Room, by order of the Bank concerned and on account of the concerned:—

20 cases each 50 gross of Ring Bobbins enemelled as Code No. 14, Red at top to be fit to Howard spindles.
1 case 50 gross of Varnished Conical Bobbins to be fit to Howard spindles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 485 KEGS WHITE PAINT.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following:—

256—Kegs White paint "Cama" quality each 26 lbs.
124—Kegs White paint "Cama" quality each 18lb. /
82—Kegs White paint "A" quality each 18lbs.
83—Kegs White paint "A" quality each 26lbs.
1 case Hardware.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES of pieces of land situated at Reay Road and Delima Road and at Dockyard Road and Extention Dock Yard Road advertised for sale on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, will now take place on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

GANDHI & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The belowmentioned immoveable property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.'S SALE ROOM, 123, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALANPUR, NEAR SALANPURA GATE NIZAMPURA STREET Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner appointed under Consent Decree in Suit No. 496 of 1918, Akberali versus Kulsambai, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property situate at Palanpur at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.)

Offers in sealed packets for the purchase of the said immoveable property will be received from intending purchasers who may be unable to attend the sale either in person or by Agent and the same will be treated as bids at the Auction Sale.

No offers will be considered unless the same are accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent of the bid offered.

Offers in sealed packets should be submitted to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Special Commissioner here in appointed on or before the 18th day of October 1924.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the State of Tyebalh Ebrahimji admeasuring 83.1/3 square yards situate at Palanpur, Nizampura Street near Salanpura Gate and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Nizampura Street, and a Gully on the West by a Gully on the North by the property of Ebrahimji Jivaji and on the South by the property of Borah Sheik Abdul Kader Mulla Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peeroisaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Chagbai widow of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabali Datoobhai Hassum, Sher Mahomed Datoobhai Hassum and Mahomedhussein Datoobhai Hassum, sons of Datoobhai Hassum deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November 1922 sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1778 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2470 Street Nos. 239 and 240 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Aga Khan, on or towards the South by the property of Kissipbai, widow of Essaji Ragannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 17th Oct. 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st October 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

50 Bdls. Galvo. Iron tubes; Window glass-sheets; Iron sleepers; China clay; Rly. material; Glass tumblers; Bundle Tumba (Musical Instrument) 27C/s match splints; Musical Instrument part; Shoes, woollen annarels; 98 bags Samoodher flus, 49 Bdls. steel sheets; 5 Bdls. Fish plates; Paper trays; Boiler parts; Glass sticks; Colour tablets; Operating chair; 900 Bricks; Surgical instrument and appliances; Beer, Gold sticks; Advertising matter; Rain-coats; (Provisions) 5 C/s Surit Warnish lying at Sewree about 25 cart loads loose Chunam lying at Mahim Border; 1 C/s Celluloid watch guards lying at Powder Works Bunders.

MENESSE & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, "OAKLAND" 6 CYLINDER MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 13 Watson's Annexe, 1st floor, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, fancy teapots, Chesterfield suites, tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash hands tables, chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, hatstands, "Oakland" 6 cylinder motor etc. No. 6040 with accessories.

The property of G. Wilson Esq., of Bombay Municipality and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

COMPLETE SET OF JACOBIAN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOMS, FURNITURE, JACOBIAN, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, CABINETS AND HANDSOME LARGE ZUNDAH ALMYRAHS, GRAMOPHONE CABINETS, OLIVER TYPEWRITER, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow opp. Colaba Station Wodehouse Road on SUNDAY, the 19th October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) very rich carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, large fancy Jacobian sideboards rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suit Cabinets, Burrough writing table, and show cases, revolving book stands, Oliver typewriter, Gramophone, Cabinet, Teapoys, large fancy zundah almyrah, dressing and washing tables to match, hat stand, boot and towel stands, ladies, low chairs, large mealsafe, cupboard, electric lamps, rich glass crockery platedware, etc.

Property of S. Carr, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 3".

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30
"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE"
With GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MATHESON LANG
In "A Romance of Old Bagdad"

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"JUST TONY"
With TOM MIX.
'RODEO" at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus—GRANT ROAD
presents
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL Drama
"THE SHOCK"
A Tremendous Melodramatic Romance packed with thrills, situations and spectacular episodes! and featuring
The Celebrated Star and Hero of
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
LON CHANEY
and the Beautiful
VIRGINIA VALLI.
Also a Screaming comic in the Prog.
3 shows—6-30, 8-15 & 10.
A First Class ORCHESTRA with JAZZ.
POPULAR PRICES.
CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

HERE'S SOMETHING SURPRISING!
NEW & NOVEL
"Tea WITH A Kick"
Ever heard of any such thing?
Then—Be prepared for
The Biggest Surprise!
"TEA WITH A KICK"
Commencing TO-MORROW
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
"THE KING OF WILD HORSES"
A wonderful story of a wonderful horse. Hal Roach who produced that famous picture "The Call of the Wild" has made another marvellous film this time with a horse who acts with the intelligence and understanding of human beings. Five reels of thrills and breathless excitement—a succession of amazing adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astounding scenes of a terrific forest fire.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"A TOUGH WINTER"
(A SNUB POLLARD COMEDY)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMING COMING
SATURDAY OCT. 18th
RUTH ROLAND
in
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL
IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES
THRILLS—ACTION—SUSPENSE
BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ELEVENTH HOUR ESCAPES
EVERY REEL PACKED WITH SENSATION AND HAIR RAISING ADVENTURES.
SEE RUTH ROLAND GRAPPLE WITH DEATH
EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF—EACH ONE A VERITABLE FEAST OF NERVE TINGLING EXCITEMENT.
FIRST TWO EPISODES
"THE LAST SHOT"
AND
"THE SEETHING PIT"
SATURDAY OCTOBER 18TH.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
DON'T MISS THE BIGGEST SERIES OF THRILLS EVER SCREENED.
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SATI SARDARBA
Time and Rates As Usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
And During THIS WEEK
PRESENT
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
A comedy of life with more laughs, more heart pull and more originality than any comedy you ever saw.
PATHE COMEDY
AND
PATHE REVIEW
Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
CINEMA
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
DRAMA IN 7 REELS—TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
"ONE CLEAR CALL"
Featuring the popular stars
CLAIRE WINDSOR
AND
MILTON SILLS
John M. Stahl gives a Drama in 7 Reels ever to remember
It carries the punch of a dozen Dramas! Frances Nimmo Greene's splendid story, brought surging to the screen.
Thrill to New thrills when masked avengers ride.
The Programme includes the International News
To-Night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
TO-MORROW SATURDAY!
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in a 5-Reel Universal attraction Drama
"STOLEN SECRETS"
AT THE
WEST-END
CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

GREAT SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD
THE TALK OF THE WHOLE TOWN
Japanese New Circus
MIRZAPUR ROAD.
THE BEST WE EVER SEEN
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
OF
30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30
AND
Prof: ARAKICHIS,
45 WELL TRAINED ANIMALS 45
CREATE A GREAT SENSATION
To-Night and Every Night at 9-30 p.m.
Special Matinees:—
Saturday & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
A. K. PAUL,
General Manager.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, October 16

There has been nearly general rain in Bengal with local rain in Upper Burma, Assam, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bihar, Mysore and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches; Myitkyina two; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj three; Jessore and Darbhanga one and Bellary three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in Bengal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h.	m.	ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Th.	16		5	27	11	16	6	50	18	6
		12	50	26	6		18	55	16	3
F.	17	1	35	27	5	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11
Sat.	18	22	0	26	5	18	15	56	17	10
		10	22	7	7		4	5	7	9
Sun.	19	2	38	6	0	19	8	29	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4
M.	20	3	19	25	4	20	9	39	21	2
		14	58	23	8		21	12	19	2
Tu.	21	4	16	24	10	21	11	28	21	5
		16	7	23	2		22	30	19	10
W.	22	5	33	24	8	22	13	6	20	11
		17	51	23	2		..		..	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 17 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Oct 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m., Sunset 6h 12m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Delhi and the minimum higher at Ambala and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was higher than usual at Agra only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Mount Abu and higher at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Khandwa and Amraoti; night temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86deg.8 (2deg. below normal) and the minimum 76deg.9 (normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.17 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is generally in excess in the latter area. Temperature was almost normal except at Malegaon, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been local rain in Hydtrabad and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Masulipatam 0.17 inches, Bellary 0.75 inches and Coimbatore 0.19 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th Oct. 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression passed away after giving a few heavy falls of rain in the Kumaon hills. There has been a considerable extension of rainfall in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, north Bengal and Bihar, and local in Assam, Orissa and the west United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, south Bengal, the east United Provinces, the east Punjab, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one inch; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Cherrapunji one and a half; Bogra, Angaul one; Purnea one and a half; Mukteswar four; Trichinopoly one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23·86	22.83	+1.03
Lahore	..	14.38	15.01	—0.63
Hissar	..	10.27	11.57	—1.30
Ambala	..	32.71	23.80	+8.91
Delhi	..	30.02	22.93	+7.09
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	28.02	24.21	+3.81
Mainpuri	..	33.09	23.77	+9.32
Jhansi	..	38.99	33.66	+5.33
Cawnpore	..	44.82	33.01	+1181
Allahabad	..	38.03	35.55	+2.48
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..
Karachi	..	2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	32.43	18.49	+1394
Jaipur	..	40.02	24.37	+2415
Kotah	..	48.86	26.06	+2260
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.11	+7.72
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.51	—6.31
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	15.42	17.59	—2.17
Rajkot	..	23.81	25.05	—1.24
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.97	—3.23
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.34	+4.42
Ahmedabad	..	24.27	27.62	—3.35
Deesa	..	29.90	23.52	+6.38
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	35.11	27.42	+7.69
Indore	..	36.87	30.77	+6.10
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.48	50.44	+6.04
Saugor	..	38.86	41.76	—2.91
Hoshangabad	..	40.03	45.06	—5.05
Khandwa	..	36.98	27.26	+9.72
Akola	..	33.34	27.89	+5.45
Amraoti	..	27.53	29.17	—1.62
Nagpur	..	35.89	43.63	—7.74
Chanda	..	39.58	46.88	—7.30
Raipur	..	34.06	45.05	—1159
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.81	68.04	—1623
Ratnagiri	..	99.12	95.92	+3.20
Mormugao	..	87.87	87.58	+0.29
Karwar	..	115.71	111.72	+3.99
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	21.57	19.45	+2.12
Ahmednagar	..	19.01	18.64	+0.37
Poona	..	21.58	22.33	—0.75
Sholapur	..	21.61	23.82	—2.21
Bijapur	0.08	12.63	16.34	—3.81
Belgaum	..	44.27	41.66	+2.61
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	19.88	23.85	—3.97
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	30.84	36.08	—5.24
Hyderabad	0.17	26.64	26.16	+0.48
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	134.16	110.86	+2331
Calicut	..	136.59	93.32	+4327
Cochin	..	132.01	79.52	+5249
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	41.50	26.57	+1493
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.17	28.72	27.57	+1.15
Bellary	0.75	16.83	13.50	+2.33
Cuddapah	..	18.41	21.66	—3.25
Madras	..	23.69	20.00	+3.69
Bangalore	0.07	21.87	23.52	—1.65
Coimbatore	0.19	23.80	8.80	+1506
Trichinopoly	..	13.11	15.36	—2.25
Negapatam	..	8.45	13.37	—4.92

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16.

Dogra, Hartoch, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Oct. 16.

Steamer Dongola for Aden.
Steamer Garada for Calcutta.

S. S. Dogra:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dogra, 3,280 tons, Captain L. Hartoch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Hoogkerk, 5170, Calcutta, 20/10, E D Sassoon and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 Clan Macquarie 4083, N F 22/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 23/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
7 Jalapa, 4386, NF, 18/10, Volkart Bros.
8 City of Venice 5223, Colombo, 19/10, F I Campbell and Co.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Arcsto 2760 Hull, 17/10, J F and Co.
15 Trehawke, 2589, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 17/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Basra, 17/10, M M & Co.
5 Barjora, 1908, Busreh, 22/10, M M and Co
6 Sikh, 3288, Cal. 16/10, T M & Co.
7 Garada, 3218, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, N.F. 20/10, M M and Co.
12 Crisfield 4670, Calcutta 16/10, Volkart Bros.
15 Alavi 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.
16 Nour-el-Bahr 199, Malabar 16/10, M N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
C/R Benares 3569, Colombo 16/10, Graham Trading Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Madala due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride due about 23rd October, Agent J F Co.
City of Harvard due about 18th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride due about 15th October Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October Agent J F and Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.
Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Norfolk Maru due about 17th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 15th October, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 16.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—13 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd. 100 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co, 64 bales wool, K Esmail, 13 bales wool, S Nesrimull, 20 bales wool, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—10 cases Dried cow guts, Cox and King Shipping Agency Ltd, 6 cases Dried sheep guts, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 300 cwts Kajoo Kernels, G Yacoobalii and Co, 314 cwts Gum Olibanum, J Narbharam and Co, 1 cask Frog and Lizard skins, H M Edwards and Co, 1,000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—2 bales Floor Mats Woollen, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

S. S. Caledonia for London.—6 bales Goat skins Tanned, H B Ramji and Co, 2 bales Sheep Skins Tanned, H B Ramji and Co, 200 cwts Turmeric, E Virjee and Co, 10 bales cow Hides Tanned, J Rajamroota, 1 bale Sheep skins Tanned, J Rajamroota, 30 cwts Condiments, D D Framjee and Co.

S. S. Jalapa for New York:—5,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 6 nong Empty Gas Cylinders, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd.

S. S. Trehawke for Antwerp:—550 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, Ltd.

For Constantinople:—1 bundle Woollen Carpets, J S Naraj and Sons.

For Ghent:—167 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

S. S. Ariosto for Antwerp:—140 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Birkenfels for Buenos Aires.—103 cwts Dill seed, Ramdas and Co.

S. S. Altai Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton Twist, C Bonanji and Co, 1 case woollen Numdas, D Chellaram, 120 bales cotton Twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—10 cases Butter (1120 lbs), Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm

For Kobe:—65 bales cotton, Ali Bros, 192 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 16.

S. S. Gamaria, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Rangoon:—4,000 bags rice, 650 pieces Teak Squares, 82 pieces Teak Planks, 53,966 pieces Teak Scantlings, 2,278 bundles Teak Scantlings.

From Moulmein:—884 casks Lubricating Oil, 50 casks Sp Compound Grease, 55 casks Mineral Grease, 6 bales cotton Twist, 104 cases Cutch, 139 bags cummin seed, 7461 bags Rice, 1,393 bundles Wood Battens, 2,638 bundles Teak Squares, 35,732 pieces Teak Squares, 482 pieces Teak Square's Ends, 2,191 bundles Teak Timber, 1,132 pieces Teak Timber, 2,138 pieces Sleepers, 11,756 pieces Teak Posts and Planks, 48,210 pieces Teak Scantlings, 13,762 bundles Teak Scantlings.

S. S. Vasna, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Basra:—10 cases currency Notes, 5 cases cotton P Goods, 2,914 base Dates, 19,754 baskets Dates.

S. S. Ariosto, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd, from Hull:—200 drums coal Tar, 1,030 drums Linseed Oil, 150 drums Turps Substance, 1,075 drums Disinfectant Fluid, 124 cases Disinfectant Fluid, 16 cases Cod Liver Oil, 90 cases Washing Blue, 35 case Metal Polish, 28 cases Colour, 24 cases Varnish 11 cases Cottons, 13 bales cottons, 58 drums Paint, 199 cases Paint, 344 kegs Paint, 18 boxes Tins, 13 casks Whitings, 476 loose Steel Pilings, 1,132 pieces Steel, 144 bars Steel, 100 barrels Alum, 1,304 bundles Steel Bars.

From Middlesbro:—25 casks Liquid Tar, 738 Steel Plates, 2,229 bundles Angles, 825 bundles Steel Hoops, 100 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 100 bundles Galv Sheets, 200 bundles Yellow Metal Sheets.

S. S. Sikh, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Calcutta:—65 bales Paper, 38 bales Jute Twist, 50 bales Hessian cloth, 338 chests Tea, 94 H/chests Tea, 118 packages Jute Gasgettings, 36 cases Hardware, 24 cases Stone Beads, 98 casks Coal Tar, 15 drums Linseed Oil, 202 drums Paint, 350 kegs Paint, 50 bags Ginger, 210 bags Rice, 100 bags Betelnuts.

From Madras:—238 bales cottons.

From Cocoanada:—302 bales Cottons.

From Tuticorin:—1,161 bales cottons, 25 bales cotton yarn, 90 bales Sanna Leaves, 40 cases Tea Dust.

From Alleppey:—12 chests Rubber.

From Cochin:—41 bags Turmeric, 175 coils coir Rope, 557 bundles Coir Rope, 2,695 bundles Coir yarn, 277 chests Tea, 320 kollies Hooka Shells, 49 casks cocoanut oil.

From Ponani:—1,487 bags Cocoanuts, 308 Jottas Cocoanuts, 30 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—98 H/chests Tea, 22 chests Tea, 30 jottas coir yarn, 125 jottas coir Rope, 247 coils Coir Rope, 1,534 bags Cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—690 bags Copra.

From Pondicherry:—203 bags Cocoanuts, 73 bundles yarn Waste, 21 bundles cotton Waste.

From Colombo:—25 bags Copra.

S. S. Skuld, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd, from Bangkok:—8 bales Raw silk, 7 bundles Raw silk, 8,088 bundles Teak Scantlings, 70239 pieces Teak Scantlings, 1,147 pieces Planks, 778 pieces Teak Squares.

"The O. S. K's steamer Amur Maru left Moji for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 10th November."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 15.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.891
Temperature of Air	80.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 "
Dew Point	72.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	77% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	130 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.06 "
Do. do year	51.81 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 16th Oct.	0.00 "

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 617
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 677
Bank's buying D D Frcs 667
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 298
CROSS RATES—
London:—New York Dols 4.48-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 86.40
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.35
London—Brussels Frcs 93.90.
London—Rome Liras 103.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Oct. 15

Tel. Transfers 1/5 31/32. quiet.
Bar Gold 24-12-2 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35 9/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	238
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	238
Japan	114 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady

London, Oct. 15.

Rentes 3per cent 50 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35⅛
Closing tone of silver—China buying, offerings small. Steady.
Discount Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5-7-23.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONE.

London, Oct. 15.

Stockholm 16.85
Christiania 31.83.
Amsterdam 11.45
Switzerland 23.41
Belgium 93.25 yesterday's
Prague 151.00

London, Oct. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 86.40
Exchange on London in Germany 18,890,000 millions.
Exchange on London in Italy 102.98

New York, Oct 15.

Demand Bills 4,48.62

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3½
Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st 4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4½
5 per cent Rentes 23⅛ z

STOCKS.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89½ plus3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 7/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102 5/8 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £78 9/16 plus 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101¼ no change.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £108⅜ no change
Consols 2½ p.c. 57¼ no change
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 65½ nom.
Government securities 3 p.c. 55½ nom.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/1
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/12
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/1/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/1/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/2/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/13

London, Oct. 15.

Bar gold ready s. 82.2
Silver ready d. 35/9
Silver forward d. 35/8
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, China bought to cover sales. India sold.

GOLD.

London, Oct. 15.

Of the £500,000 gold arrived from South Africa, India purchased £400,000, the balance has been taken up by the Continent and the trade requiremeits.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £24 1/4 and in Linseed Bombay afloat at £24.13 9. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb Shipment to Hull at £21 3/4. In Rapeseed Toria for Sep/Oct. Shipment to Hamburg at £24 5/8 and for Oct/Nov. at £24 1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 16.

Ready:—23-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-2-6	23-2 9		23-1-6
Kartak	23-4-0	23-4-3		23-3-6

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—7—6
Magsar 0—11—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 16.

Ready:—79-9-0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.

Asho	79-11-0	79-11-6		79-8-0
Kartak	79-2-0	79-3-0		79-14-0

Teji Mandi
Kartak 1—4—0
Magsar 1—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[From our Correspondent.]

Bombay, Oct. 16.

A further drop of 1 to 6 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced early on some short covering and trade buying but at the close eased on Southern, local traders and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 point down to 6 points up. Early the market declined on hedge and straddle selling, but improved at the close on some short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th instant as follows:—

"Failure of the market to rally is encouraging speculative selling."

A further small setback was reported in America and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 459, i.e., Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 457½. Around this level Bazar operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 460. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 458½ and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 459. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 461 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 462½ on Shroffs and Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 461½. Japanese and Exporting Houses were sellers.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 439 and eased to Rs. 437 on Commission Houses selling. Again improving to Rs. 440 on general buying the market gave way to Rs. 438½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. Oomra March opened at Rs. 431 and declined to Rs. 429½. Again improved to Rs. 432 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 429½. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 393.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, October 16

Fully Good Broach	April-May	461 1/2
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	491 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec/Jan.	440
Fine Oomra	March	432 1/2

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 16.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	459
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	396
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	437
„ „	March	429

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, October 16.

New York Market, 15th Oct. 1924:

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23 18 Oct.	23.30+12		23 50+32	23.14	—04
22.32 Dec.				22.26	—03
22.40 Jan.			22.74+34	22.36	—4
22.7[illegible] Mar.				22.67	—03
22.88 May.				22.82	—01

On 14th Oct, New York Spot 23.45—100; New Orleans 22.35—85.

Telegraphic market advices:—Southern selling, Wall St. selling and local traders selling. Good trade demand on limit down.

October highest 23.57 (11.00 a.m.). lowest 22.95 (2.03 p.m.) range .62 points.

Liverpool Market 15th Oct 1924:—

Previous Close, Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.17 Oct			13.16	—01
12 95 Jan.	12.70—25	12.80—15	12.98	+03
13.00 Mar.	12.76—24		13.03	+03
13.04 May.			13.07	+03
12.92 July.			12.98	+06
Egyptian				
20.65 Nov			20.85	+20
19.45 Jan			19 60	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000.

No precipitation. Temperatures about normal. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Better tone in our market. Some short covering and trade buying. Trade fixing call sales; absorbing hedge selling and straddle selling.

Weather map good. Weekly Government weather report is very favourable.

American cross rate 4.49 1/2.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Total Day's sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian 500 bales.
Universal Standard 1339. Quiet.
Mid Americans Spot 2505
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.56
January	22.74
March	23.10
New York noon call,—	
October	23.40
January	22.62
March	22.95
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.45
January	22.55

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Future Delivery Prices:

October	13.98	plus .81
November	12.79	—.2[illegible]
December	12.72	—.21
January	12.74	—.21
March	12.81	—.19
May	12.84	—.20
June	12.73	—.24
July	12.63	—.29
Egyptians—		
November	20.50	
January	19.35	
May	18.50	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Cotton delivery Mid Uplands G.O.W. Liverpool.

October	13.16	—.01
November	13.00	
December	12.95	plus .02
January	12.98	plus .03
February	13.00	plus .03
March	13.03	plus .03
April	13.04	plus .02
May	13.07	plus .03
June	13.02	plus .05
July	12.98	plus .06
August	12.83	plus .06
September	12.61	plus .07
October	12.43	plus .09

Tone—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	10.65
M.G. Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.05
M.G. Bengal "Fine"	11.05
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	10.85
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.35
N. 1 Oomra "Fine"	11.85
M.G. Broach "Good"	11.20
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	11.60
M.G. Broach "Fine"	12.00
M.G. Scinde "Good"	10.55
M.G. "Fully Good"	10.95
M.G. Scinde "Fine"	11.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Closing Prices.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	22.70	plus .20
November	20.85	plus .20
December	20.11	plus .15
January	19.60	plus .15
February	19.33	plus .14
March	10.08	plus .14
April	18.89	plus .10
May	18.70	plus .08
June	18.60	plus .10
July	18.45	plus .08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York Oct. 15.

Futures at New York:—

October	23.14	—.04
January	22.36	—.04
March	22.67	—.06
May	22.87	—.01

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

Liverpool.

October	13.16	—.01
January	12.98	plus .03
March	13.03	plus .03
Mal	13.07	plus .03

New York Oct. 15.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports 77,000
Day's exports to Great Britain 30,000
Futures at New York—

October	23.14	—.04
January	22.36	—.04
March	22.67	plus .06
May	22.87	—.01
Spot Cotton at New York	23.40	—.05
Spot cotton at New Orleans	22.15	—.20
January	22.16	—.11
May	22.40	—.13

Fair Rio coffee (No. 7 quality) 20½
Silver Foreign mined 71 5/8

WHEAT.

London. Oct. 15.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargoes J/F sellers 62/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargoes J/F sellers 63/9.
Tone:—
Market was held higher but at the closing was easier.
Australian O/N 62/9, Firmly held
Choice White Karachi D/J sellers 63/6
Soft Red Karachi O/N sellers 62/6
Tone:—
Held higher but buyers are not following.
Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta:—
Oct/Decr. sellers. 21/7 1/2
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/9
June/July sellers 20.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.

METAL REPORT

London, Oct. 15.

Tin Block 246½
English best selected copper £66¼
Standard copper G.M.B £62 7/8
Copper braziers £82½
Yellow metal £7 7/8
Hard spelter 28¼ normal.
Corrugated sheets £18

BRASS.

Bombay, October 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		57	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		58	8	0
1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 16.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	14	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji	No 6 1/2	0	11	9
Light-house	No 6 1/2	0	11	7
Japan	No: 40—1	1	7	6
„	No. 42—2	1	10	3
„	No 20	1	1	9
„	No 32	1	6	9

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 16 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices have improved by 4 to 6 annas per cwt. with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 13,000 bags showing a very satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward market has also exhibited an improving tendency, evidencing a rise of 4 to 6d. in Java Forward positions, of 2d. in Continental Beet and of 2d. per cwt. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices. The market on the whole has ruled firm.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed Calcutta pure basis bags £24½ o/n Sellers firmly held and not much doing.

Raw Linseed oil naked spot net months 45 6/d sellers.

Buyers 45 Jain/Apl Paid.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine. There was better trade at higher prices. Closed at £22 3/8 paid for Oct/Nov Shipment. Cottonseed Bombay £11 5/8 Decr./Jan. sellers Castorseed Bombay £30 3/4 Oct./Nov. quoted.

RAPESEEDS.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov. sellers £24 1/8
Toria Oct/Nov Paid £24 1/4.
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov. sellers £23 1/2.
Firm and dearer.

RUBBER

London, Oct. 15.

Para Up River Fine Spot 16 1/4 Nov/Dec. Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 163/8 Oct
Tone:—Easier but market recovered and closed firmer.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct. 15.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 51.
Finest Australian mutton tallow 51/6
Firm and dearer with good demand.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 15.

Karachi Barley O/N sellers 46.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper is raised to 6 per cent.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 16.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	466 4	..	465
Bombay Cotton	565	..	565
Bombay Dyeing	811-4-6-4	95[illegible] 300	5-808-12
Century	396-4-92-8	90 387-8	90-392-8
Nagpur	558-12-52-8 56-4	55 547-8	57-8-555
Celaba	177-8-75	172 8	171-4
Crescent	253-12-50-45	50-245	247-8
Indore	422-8-18-12	17-8-413-12	17-8-418-12
Kohinoor	1390	..	1390
New Great	413-12-7-8	2-8-400-405	410
Pearl	582-8-75	80-571-4	75-580
Phœnix	535	..	530
Bharucha	110	..	103-12
Simplex	288-12-81-4-85	82-3-281-4	282-8
Swan ex-divi	1022-8	..	1022-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	600	595-592-8	95-597-8
Pabni	372-8	..	365
Fazal	915-10	895-902-8	5-910
Mathuradas	250	..	247-8
Tata Mill	220	..	210
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji	330-25	322-8	325
Finlay ex-divi.	770	..	770
Gokak	108-12	..	108-12
Edward Sassoon	195	..	192-8
Meyer Sassoon	135	..	135
Alcock	180	180	180
Bombay Burma Old	316-4	..	316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	90	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy	67-8	..	67-8
Bundi Cement	10-4	..	10
Central E. Mining	27-8	..	27-8
Indian Cement	50	..	50
Tata Steel Ordy.	10-4	..	9-8
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8	40	43-2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th October, 1924.

Cotton	1236	Bales
Wheat	8151	Cwts.
Linseed	16548	„
Rapeseed etc.	3230	„
Gingellyseed	4496	„
Poppyseed	486	„
Groundnuts	2425	„
Castorseed	2456	„
Rice	5162	„
Myrabollams	2309	„
Cottonseed	10742	„
Mowraseed	1473	„
Gram	1392	„
Juwar	617	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	2266	„
Bajri	2579	„
Coal	387	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, October 16

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Rugle) per lb.	1	5	6
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pabelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	9	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	10	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	10	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	4	0
Hindustan	12	6	0

"AN EXORBITANT FEE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day I sent a sample of oil cake to be analysed to the Government Analysing Department. The fee charged for the analysis of one sample has been Rs. 30. This is according to my experience an exorbitant fee. Thinking that the Government are always inclined to help industries, and especially the oil industry, (this policy has been frequently declared by the Government), I wrote to the Chemical Analysing Department to this effect requesting them to reduce the fee to Rs. 5 per sample.

I have been able to get the analysis of my samples at Rs. 5 per sample in well-reputed private and industrial laboratories; and the court reply I received from the Government Analyse was. "No reduction can be made in it."

I have to request our Indian Minister in charge of Industrial Department to look into the matter, and see if he is able to induce the I.M.S. Officer in charge of the Chemical Analysing Department to reduce his fees. The reduction should be less than Rs. 5 if the Government wish to help the industry, or at least fix the rate at Rs. 5 on an equal level with the other laboratories.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

BOMBAY TIME PREFERRED

REQUEST TO GOVT.

CORPORATION & "POLITICS"

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Tairsee's three propositions, which the Corporation did not take seriously, as member after member got up and spoke in a bantering manner about them. The proposition about the Standard Time was discussed for nearly an hour, until it was thrown out by a narraw majority. The other two propositions of his faced the same fate. The result of this was that when more serious questions came up before the House, the Corporation was in no mood to listen to the discussion, and they were summarily disposed of.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is now high time that Standard Time should be adopted for all Municipal purposes and that all Municipal clocks in the city should be set to Standard Time."

Mr. Tairsee said they must be more sincere in such matters. While the Bombay Corporation was observing Bombay Time, the whole of Bombay was observing Standard Time. Facts in such matters were better than anything, and even the Municipal Secretary and the Commissioner were observing Standard Time, although they showed Bombay Time in the notices, etc., issued from the Municipal offices. Those facts could not be denied. Even the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha fixed their meetings by Standard Time, and there was not a single newspaper in Bombay in which engagements were given according to the Bombay Time. They were thinking in S. T. and working according to it. If the President took a referendum he was sure to find ninety per cent. of the Bombay clocks keeping Standard Time. He asked them to be more honest in this matter and vote with their watches in their hands and not in their pockets. He hoped they would not bring forward the question of religion, because the clocks had nothing to do with religion. Standard Time was observed throughout the Presidency and we did not know why they should not do so in Bombay city.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji hoped they would not be led away by arguments about religion, for religion was not the sole monopoly of Bombay, for at Cawnpore and Lucknow the Mahomedans observed the S. T. The Parsi community also followed S. T. at Navsari and other places, he said.

Mr. V. A. Desai said Mr. Tairsee was always in the habit of presenting different phases of character in different atmospheres. To the great misfortune of the Corporation, they knew that Mr. Tairsee had a frivolous side, and he never was serious when he was speaking in the Corporation. The House was never in the habit of taking Mr. Tairsee seriously. Of course he had got greater respect for Mr. Tairsee than even the President. (Laughter.) The Bombay Provincial Committee and the Khilafat Committee were observing S. T. because, unfortunately, they had no control over the clocks in the city. He moved an amendment that the proposition be recorded and that Government be asked to keep Bombay Time in all their clocks under their control. He assured the Corporation that if they had Swaraj and the British Government were amenable to the wishes of the public, they would have kept B. T. in obedience to the wishes of the public. They must remember that Mosliems prayed at different places, at different times, and they observed B. T. in their mosques. It was not, therefore, proper for them to adopt the proposition, as they should never take Mr. Tairsee seriously.

NO NEED OF CHANGE.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said they were keeping Bombay Time for the last many years and there was no reason at all for changing it now. When Government tried to introduce Madras Time in Bombay that movement was opposed by the whole of Bombay, including Port Trust and the Railways. Even the Europeans had opposed the suggestion. (Cries of "No, No.") Calcutta had Calcutta Time and Madras had its own time, and he did not know why they should not have their own time also.

Mr. D. W. Wilson said he supported the proposition not only on behalf of the European community, but also on behalf of the trade in Bombay. He had heard no argument in favour of the Bombay Time. The only argument was that Sir P. M. Mehta had backed up the B. T., but he was sure that if Sir Pherozeshah was alive now, under the changed circumstances, he might have changed his mind. It was perfectly ridiculous to keep Bombay Time while the whole city was observing Standard Time.

Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani said the proposition was brought forward by Mr Tairsee in his usual hilarious mood without any seriousness about it and without any good reasons. He would, however, tell them that the meetings of the Khilafat Committee had nothing to do with religion, and therefore they were not observing the Bombay Time.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram asked the House to reject the motion summarily and he hoped they would rise to the occasion. No argument had been brought forward in support of the proposition which required any serious refutation. If they had any respect for Sir P. M. Mehta he hoped they would throw out the proposition. He was sorry that a Nationalist member should have brought forward such a proposition.

Mr. B. T. Desai asked what sort of integrity there was in forcing a particular kind of time on the public and in the latter's putting up with it under compulsion. The S. T. was an artificial time and there could be no integrity about an artificial time. Mr. Tairsee could not make, by his resolution, the sun rise or set earlier by 39 minutes. Was it integrity that had forced him to bring forward the proposition? It would be more honest and sincere to do away with this artificiality, as Standard Time was forced on them against their wishes. When the European community were not confused by the bi-metallic currency or the many daily fluctuations in exchange, he wondered how they were confused by Bombay Time being kept by the Corporation.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said they were observing B. T. for the last 19 years, and he did not see why a change should be made now. Nobody had petitioned to the Corporation for a change of time during all these years, and if Mr. Tairsee really represented the rate-payers as he said he did, then he must respect their wishes and not press his motion.

LORD CURZON'S ACTION.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola said it was not the first time that the question was brought before them, and he hoped they would accept Mr. Desai's amendment. He did not oppose the motion from religious points of view. The question had greater importance than that. It was a matter of self-respect to them. Who was responsible for bringing this disharmony in the city, for the Standard Time was forced upon them by Lord Curzon, and they could get rid of his memory by accepting the amendment. He hoped the Corporation would put its foot down on the question for all time, so that it could not be again brought forward.

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported the proposition on behalf of the Parsi community. He repudiated the statement that S. T. was forced on them by Lord Curzon. It was at the request of the International Committee that the S. T. was adopted as it put them on the same level with other civilised nations of the world.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said the public of Bombay was against the S. T. and he did not know what reason Dr. Mistry had to speak on behalf of the Parsi community. They must tell the Government that Bombay was for Bombay Time, and would stand for their self-respect.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia opposing the motion said in Europe the times were kept according to the zones, and those times differed from the natural time by only a few minutes. But India was a Continent, and was as big as Europe *minus* Russia. It was far better to have three or four different times in the country.

Mr. Tairsee in replying said they were going to observe standard weights and measures, and he did not know why they should have different times, instead of a Standard Time. Even in the mosques and temples they were keeping S. T., he said.

The amendment was put to vote and accepted by 24 against 18. A poll was demanded and 27 voted for the amendment and 20 against; the amendment was then adopted as substantive proposition.

DEFINITION OF "POLITICS."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draw up, for purposes of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, definition of the word *Politics*."

Mr. Tairsee said in the Municipal Act they had defined the words President, Commissioner and the Secretary, but not the word "politics." They had found that when certain questions came before the Corporation, some sections in the House thought that politics was one thing or another; and it was a very amusing state of things. One liked to know, therefore, where they stood. He would, therefore, ask the House to appoint a Committee to define the word politics, so that they might know the standard by which they should go.

Mr. Gamudia: Is it not defined in the dictionary?

Mr. Tairsee said he was speaking of the Corporation. In the Municipal Act many words were defined, but not this one. Politics had different meanings with different people. When an address was to be given to a Governor or a Viceroy, it was not politics, but when an address was to be given to the greatest man in the world, it became politics. He was not one of those who believed that politics and civics should be separate. He wanted a standard definition, as lot of bunkum was now talked about. He moved that the Committee should consist of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai.

Mr. Pai declined to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Tairsee added the names of Dr Sukhia and also the Police Commissioner, so that they might have some sort of guide before them. He had brought forward the resolution in all integrity and sincerity, he said.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said they knew why the proposition was brought forward; he rightly wanted to ridicule the motion brought forward by Mr. A. K. Pai some time ago. Mr. Tairsee had shown that civics and politics were inseparable. The President had also said the same thing when he was elected by them to the chair. Civics and politics always went hand in hand. In his reply to the address Mahatma Gandhi had also said almost the same thing. Whenever the Nationalist Party moved a proposition, they were accused of introducing politics in the Corporation, and he was glad that the names suggested by the mover would put an end to the present position. He was sorry that Mr Pai had refused to serve on the Committee, but he should have been able enough to serve on it and define the word.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas suggested the inclusion of the following names on the Committee: Messrs. R. M. Bhat, A. K. Bowla, Omar Sobani, Kanji Master, Mahomedali Allabux.

Mr. Tairsee said he would accept the names, if Mr. Kanji also agreed to serve on the Committee.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia spoke against the motion.

Both the amendment and the proposition were lost.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—"That the President be authorized to request Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to prevent the transfer of a saving under one head for the purpose of meeting an excess under another head, except to the extent of Rupees Five Thousand only."

Mr. Jamnadas said it was an important proposition as nearly 7 or 8 lakhs of rupees were spent by the Commissioner surreptitiously. There were two flaws in their budget, one was over-budgetting and the other was under-budgetting. He wanted to avoid it.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded, and he wanted the amount to be reduced to one thousand only.

This was accepted by the mover.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved an amendment referring the matter to the Standing Committee for report.

The Commissioner said the result of this would be they would be asking the Government to curtail their powers, because they were unable to exercise them properly.

The amendment was adopted.

The following motion moved by Mr. Haveliwalla was adopted:—"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the undesirable and regrettable action of the G. I. P. Railway in running special third class cheap trains from Bombay to Poona merely for the purpose of alluring people of this city to the Race Course at Poona and to urge upon them to ask the Railway to discontinue this service henceforth."

The following motion moved by Mr. Tairsee was thrown out:—"That the Municipal Corporation is of opinion that private properties situated in the town and island of Bombay be *'Municipalised'* and on acquisition be let on the basis of five per cent. return on the outlay and the Commissioner be requested to submit a scheme for the approval of the Corporation."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

A GREAT SERIAL PICTURE.

EXCITING FILM AT PATHES.

The programme which will be put on this week-end at Pathes Cinema will contain the first two episodes of a big serial picture called "Ruth of the Range." There are altogether 15 episodes in this play and two of these will be shown each week until the whole thing is complete. Judging by the first instalments visitors to the Opera House will have the opportunity of enjoying a film which is not only packed with sensational adventures and incidents of breathless excitement, but also a film which is remarkably well acted, staged in a magnificent way, and brilliant from the point of view of photography. It should be pointed out that these serial pictures, although actually containing one main plot, show a complete adventure in each episode, so that people who are unfortunate enough to miss a part are still able to follow the subsequent ones. There can be no question whatever that this serial will appeal to the great majority of Cinema-goers, for it holds one from the outset and all the way through keeps the audience in a state of suspense which is one of those things pleasing to most people.

Following their policy of making their entertainment as varied as possible, Pathes are including in their programme with each part of this big picture, films of a contrasting type, and there are in addition to the two episodes of the serial "The lost Shot", "The Seething Pit", one of the bright and clever "Our Gang" Comedies called "Pleasant Journey" and also the Pathe Gazette.

"BHAKTA PURANMUL."

The above drama, "Bhakta Puranmul" or the "Vicious Step-mother", is written by the well-known author Munshi Abbas Ali Khan. Though a Mussalman, he has been a successful writer of several Hindi dramas devoted to Hindu religion and Hindu-Muslem Unity. Some of his dramas such as "Sati Manjari", "Ekhi-paisa" and "Punjab Mail", are worth mentioning. This time Munshiji has taken great pains to write the above drama, which relates to the Devotion to "Lord—Sri Krishna." The play "Ekhi-paisa" was staged recently by the Natvakala Pravarthak Mandali, in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman. The play "Puranmul" will also be staged by the said Company at the Elphinstone Theatre to-morrow at 9 p.m. for the first time. The play is devoted to Krishna Bakthi and an unchaste step-mother who falls in love with her own step-son. The story goes like this:—One Puranmul was the son of the King of Sialkote, a native state in Multan. He (the son) was beautiful and righteous. He was devoting most of his time in prayers offered to Lord Krishna. One day his step-mother forces him to love her. But he scorns her offer, and advised her not to harbour such immoral ideas. But she was not satisfied and took revenge on him by inducing her husband to throw the boy into a well, accusing him of having encroached on her modesty. The King, listening to her ill-advice, threw the boy into a well. But Lord Krishna seeing his devotion came to his help and took him away to Dwaraka. From that place he visited several places of pilgrimage, and lastly went to Kashmir, where the people were groaning under the tyranny of the Princess, who was killing the Sages, living in the forests. She was always taking pleasure in wearing garlands of human heads.

Now, Puranmul's mother, who was doled to her ill-fated son, who was thrown into a well thought that her son was dead. The heartless step-mother now induced her husband the King to send his first wife to a forest by removing her eyes, which he did. After some time the King was dead and the step-mother ruled the Kingdom and oppressing the subjects. When Puranmul reached the forest near Kashmir, Sundara, the monstrous Princess, tried to kill him. Just at the same time, Puranmul's mother was also brought to the same forest, blind. The Princess ordered her head to be cut off. Puranmul was not able to recognise her neither did she recognise her son. She has asked Puranmul to undertake the work of killing his mother, which he consented to do. But, when he raised the sword on his mother, the Princess Sundara, got a shock and immediately turned to him and asked him not to kill the mother. Sri Krishna, seeing the devotion of the mother and the son made the Princess feel and repent for her evil actions. She came to her senses and he saw the young devotee of Sri Krishna, she fell in love with him. Then they were married. But the mother, though happy by rejoicing her son, was uncomfortable on account of her blindness. Both mother and son after some time, left Kashmir to their own place, Sialkote, to pay homage to their Guru. They reached the city, which was in a fearful state on account of the misrule. They met the Guru, who blessed both of them and he, with the help of the subject, installed Puranmul to the Throne of his father in great pomp. But Puranmul's devotion to the Lord was increasing. The Lord, seeing his devotion, appeared before him and his mother and blessed them to return to the Eternal Place soon, after doing his duty to his country and the subjects."

The drama, will be staged by the oldest Mahrathi Dramatic Company, "the Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali."

RENT ACT.

ANOTHER MEETING SUPPORTS EXTENSION

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON COUNCILLORS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay was held on Thursday evening in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to support Mr. Nariman's Rent Act Bill. Mr. A. C. Warner presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said the meeting called that evening had no political significance as the question of the Rent Act was purely a local one. He drew attention to the hardship and distress caused to the tenants by the withdrawal of the Rent Act for non-residential premises where in some cases some greedy landlords had demanded an increase of rent by even 600 per cent more than the "Standard Rent." He then called upon Mr. Engineer to address the meeting.

Mr. D. T. Engineer, the Hon. Secretary of the Tenants' Association, then quoted some typical instances of exorbitant rents demanded by some landlords. He said a curious dealer in Meadow Street who had occupied the premises for the last 25 years and had paid Rs. 67/8 before August 1924 was now asked to pay Rs. 200. A petty grain-dealer in Kamatipura who paid Rs. 14/2 before August 1924 was asked now to pay Rs. 100 while a tea shopkeeper at Girgaum who hitherto paid Rs. 26 was asked to pay in future Rs. 110.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then moved the following resolution.

That this public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association gives its wholehearted support to the Bill for extending the period of operation of the Bombay Rent Act as applicable to residential premises to be introduced at the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. K. F. Nariman, and earnestly requests Government to support the same and all members of the Council to help in its passage by voting in its favour.

LANDLORDS' "UNWARRANTED GREED."

Mr. Vimadalal said there was a general financial stringency prevailing in the country and therefore the prospect of the erection of new buildings by private enterprises for some time to come was nil. It was therefore necessary to protect the interests of the present day tenants by legislature from the unwarranted greed of the unscrupulous landlords. Until sufficient number of new buildings were not erected both by official and private enterprise, he thought, it was not safe to leave the tenants to the tender mercy of the landlords. He hoped Mr. Nariman would be supported this time by all the parties as also by the Government Bench.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in seconding the resolution said the Rent Act was a measure of the gravest importance, one that closely concerned the vast majority of the inhabitants of this great city. It was to the elected representatives of those inhabitants that they appealed that evening. A single vote might make or mar the issue. The electors desired and had a right to expect that their Councillor representatives should stand by them and not fail them now. She did not seek to censure Government in this connection. Government doubtless justly felt that Rent Act or no Rent Act they had every intention of treating their own tenants with justice and equity. But what Government did not realise was, in protecting their own financial interests as landlords they were delivering the tenants protectionless and powerless into the hands of other landlords many of whom most certainly would not prove as fair and scrupulous. "By their deeds shall ye know them," said the speaker.

Continuing Mrs. Hodgkinson said many landlords of business premises had already demonstrated only too clearly what their attitude to the unprotected tenant was. In the office of the Bombay Tenants Association documentary evidence had been received of innumerable cases in which landlords being free to strike had raised the rent exorbitantly, in some instances by more than cent. per cent. To quote Kipling: "We know the truth of their tender ruth and what their mercies are!" No one sought to deprive the landlord of legitimate profit. But they were striving to prevent and preclude profiteering in house property in the island of Bombay at a time when house scottage, adverse financial conditions, and the necessity of the citizens rendered it imperative that protection of the Rent Act should be continued. In Mr. Nariman the Rent Act Extension movement had a sincere and eloquent advocate and he was assured of Mr. Addyman's able and energetic support. She hoped their efforts would meet with the success they deserved.

Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha supported the resolution and said it was the duty of the Government to see that Mr. Nariman's Bill was well and truly introduced and leave the question of nicely shaping it to the Select Committee. In Calcutta the Rent Act was extended till 1928 and he thought Bombay's paucity of residential buildings required an extension of the Rent Act for a long period.

The resolution was put to votes and was carried unanimously.

Dr. Daruwalla then proposed and Mr. Engineer seconded that the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the proper authorities.

The resolution was carried.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON COUNCILLORS.

Mr. K. J. Dubash then moved.

That a deputation consisting of the undernoted members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association be and is hereby appointed to see the members of the Legislative Council at Poona with a view to enlist their sympathy and support towards Mr. Nariman's Bill:—Mr. A. C. Warner, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, J. P., Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, B.A.LL.B., Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni and Mr. Dhanjibhoy T. Engineer.

Mr. Dubash said since the withdrawal of the Rent Act in August last the attitude of some of the landlords was not fair, equitable and just and they were aroused with the spirit of revenge and retaliation towards the tenants. The records of the Small Causes Court would show that hundreds of suits had been filed for the ejectment of tenants. If this evil was not remedied in time, he was afraid greater havoc was still in store for the tenants of Bombay.

Dr. A. D. Mody seconded.

NEED FOR PROTECTING TENANTS.

Mr. Robert Goldrich in supporting the resolution said he had travelled in many parts of the earth and had always his sympathy towards the minority. So far as the city of Bombay was concerned, however, he was sorry to say that his sympathy was not for the minority, viz:—The landlord class. He had occasion to see recently the landlords' attitude towards the poor tenants and he thought looking to the present conditions of the city, the Rent Act should be extended for a considerable period until the landlords had changed their unreasonable attitude and had become more sympathetic towards tenants.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE AND NEW BILL.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' VIEW.

A public meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association. The meeting was convened to consider the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act and other matters of civic interest. In the absence of Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni was proposed to occupy the chair.

Principal T. A. Kulkarni said that they all knew that the people took little interest in Municipal matters and what little interest they took they did on a very few occasions like the elections. Even at the time of election the people concerned themselves more with party tables than with the choice of right men to represent them and guard their interests. There was a mistaken notion prevalent among the people that in Municipal matters they had only two sides the Government and the people. That was not so. There were many antagonistic elements among the people itself as the Rent Act agitation had very vividly brought out. So in the interest of themselves the people must interest themselves more and more in civic affairs and there were some among them who thought the franchise should further be lowered to rupees five. Mr. Kulkarni then instanced the case of compulsory primary education and said that the party which had pledged itself to carry the wishes of the citizens and which had been returned by the middle class and the poorer classes had betrayed them.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, whole-heartedly supports the substitution of the ballot system of voting in the place of the present system obtaining in the Municipal elections, which is proposed in the Bill No. XXV of 1924 (A Bill further to Amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act).

(2) This meeting gives its wholehearted support to Mr. S. K. Bole's Resolution No. 3, published in the agenda of the Bombay Legislative Council, for its sessions beginning on 13th October, which runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to Government to allow the necessary permission to the Bombay Municipality to introduce free and compulsory primary education in "F" and "G" Wards in the City of Bombay."

(3) This meeting very much appreciates the motive and spirit of Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, M.L.C., in giving notice of the following resolution to be also moved in the aforesaid session of the Bombay Legislative Council. "This Council recommends to Government that seats for the "Depressed Classes" be reserved in the Local Boards and Municipalities."

This meeting is, however, of opinion that the effective representation of the "Depressed Classes" on the Local Boards and Municipalities should rather be secured by specially lowering the franchise for the population belonging to those classes.

(4) This meeting enters an emphatic protest against the decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation merely to record its own Sub-Committee's report which recommended the abolition of nominations by Government to seats on the Corporation except of a few officials like the Police Commissioner, and also recommended the franchise to be lowered to a monthly rental of five rupees. This meeting is of the opinion that both the recommendations ought to be immediately accepted, the further modifications that the franchise for the "Depressed Classes" should be specially considered and fixed at such a low rental as will bring at least a few thousand of them on the roll of Municipal voters.

(5) That this meeting is of opinion that the City of Bombay Municipal Act should be so amended as to require the general elections to be held every two years, or, in the alternative to throw one-third of the elective seats open to election every year.

Principal Kulkarni, in his closing remarks, observed that though they had a very poor audience, he looked upon the proceedings of the meeting with pride inasmuch as they had done their duty to themselves and the public at large. Referring to voting by ballot, the speaker said that it seemed ridiculous that in a city like Bombay which prided itself as the "first city in India," they had not adopted a system which had been in force in mofussil and provincial towns. When the question of voting by ballot was talked of, big people got frightened because they knew that once that system was adopted they would not have the ghost of a chance to be returned to the Corporation. It was a matter of common knowledge that many voters had not the courage to vote against the big influential men because they happened to be their employers, landlords, or friends and acquaintances of their employers and masters. If voting by ballot were adopted that state of affairs would be put a stop to and a more clean and right election would take place. The President again referred to the question of compulsory primary education and said that though that question had been hanging for the last so many years yet they saw no prospect of seeing that question satisfactorily solved by the present so-called "democratic" Corporation. That question was a touchstone of the sincerity of their elected members and he was sorry to say that they were disappointed with the performance of the party in whom they had put faith. In the end the speaker thanked the meeting for asking him to preside over the day's proceedings.

With a vote of thanks to the President and the speakers the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Mr. Maung Maung Ji on "Youth and Spirit of Internationalism" at 'Arya Bhawan', Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The s. s. "Dongola" with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 18.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday) in the Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Swami Yatiswaramanda will give a discourse on Karma Yoga at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road on Sunday the 19th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th October 1924 to 6 a.m. of 16th October, 1924.

Smallpox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 124; total mortality this day last year 104.

MR. MATHURADAS VUSSONJI.

Mr. Mathuradas Vussonji, the well-known Gujarati Merchant, will return from Europe this week. He travels by the s.s. Cracovia which is expected to reach Alexandra Dock (Shed No. 11) at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The tenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. M. R. Dehlavi will be held at the Haroon Hall, Poona on Saturday and Sunday, 18th and 19th October. H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to open the Conference.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The above Society will hold its celebration of the annual "Society's Day" on Sunday the 19th October 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the S. L. & Sc. Society's school for girls, Nana Shunkarshet Wada, Girgaon Road, where singing by Mr. Krishnarao Dhondu Jaokar, magic tricks by Mr. Keshawji Virji Bhatt, and other entertainments with light refreshments will be held and speeches delivered. All members are cordially invited.

G. E. SOCIETY'S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.
ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The VI Annual Social Gathering of the present and past students of the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society, will be celebrated on 18th, 19th, and 20th, of this month. On Sunday 19th, at night, the boys of the School will stage at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibawdi, Parel. The play 'Bharat-Bhav,' a new play written by Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A. All concerned are cordially requested to join and help to make the celebration a success.

JUGGLING ON TOP OF EIFFEL TOWER

WITH JEWELLED CLUBS.

Eddie Gray who comes with the company that is to support Sir Harry Lauder on the tour of India and the Far East, might justly be termed the man with "The Mystic Mitt." His hands can't go wrong—or is it the clubs? However it is one or the other that doesn't miss the hand or the clubs. When one sees him at work one wonders that the prodigious practice that he must have put in to reach such a stage of perfection has not turned Eddie grey. This clever juggler has not been seen in India before, but he has been practically all over Europe and was in Germany when the war broke out. He managed to get back to England via Holland, but lost his "Props." Another exciting experience Mr. Gray had was to juggle with his clubs on the platform at the top of Eiffel Tower in Paris. The way in which it swayed, he said, made him feel like a cosmos on a windy day. He does not believe in endurance club swinging, although, for practice, he has juggled three clubs for half an hour without stopping.

BHULESHWAR DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE

The following members have been duly elected to represent the C Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. Bhawanidas N. Motiwala, Ranchhodas H. Ghandhi, Narayan B. Deshpande, Krishnaji N. Despande, Mangesh N. Despande, Balwant N. Despande, Dalpatram P. Pathek, Shrimatis Perinben A. S. Kaptain, Mithibai H. Petit, Ratanben L. Maheta, Kalanati B. Motiwala, Messrs. Gordhan B. Gaur, Trikamdas Chakubhai, Bhagvanji L. Desai, Chimanlal T. Shah, Ratansi Chaunpsi, Kanji Lalji, Dr. Tribhovandas H. Maheta, Messrs Harilal Kashidas Shroff, Trikamdas Khimji, Nirbhairam M. Purohit, Harilal Manmohandas, Nandkishor Pathek, Jamnadas K. Brambhatt, Harjivan N. Maheta, Rikhanlal Jain Maheta.

SHIA CONFERENCE DEPUTATION.

Secretary, Isnaashri Young Men's Association writes:—

The Hon. Joint Secretary of the All-India Shia Conference informs us that a Deputation appointed by the Central Committee of the Conference to do propaganda work in Bombay for the objects of the Shia Conference will arrive Bombay by Punjab Mail on Friday at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The Deputation is headed by Shams-ul-ulma Janab Maulana Syed Ibne-Hasan Saheb, Mujtahed, and its members are Mir Wajad Ali Saheb, Honorary General Secretary, All-India Shia Conference and Syed Mohamed Nawab Saheb Rais, Lucknow. All Shiahs are aware of the services of the President and the members of the Deputation both in the cause of the nation and the religion and are earnestly requested to be present at the Bori Bunder station to accord a cordial reception to the Deputation. Detailed programme of the deputation in Bombay soon will be published.

F. MURAGLIA AND CO.

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, state that the firm for the last 10 years, in addition to the sale business, had been undertaking contract works on a very large scale" which enabled them to establish good local reputation but which made them lose some of the old-standing clients. They add that they are now not undertaking contract works headlong, as they used to do but are restricting the business to sale only and that they "have got the heaviest stock in this line" and their arrangement to purchase large quantities of goods on contract basis from Continental quarry-owners and manufacturers enable them "to sell at reasonable low margin."

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Chaderghat,
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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Four days of the week allotted to the consideration of several legislative measures by the Bombay Legislative Council have been taken up by the Children's Protection Bill which has been subjected to the closest scrutiny and drastic improvement at the hands of non-official members. Some of the mischievous provisions in the Bill which non-officials have been able to remove and others which, despite non-official opposition, a subservient majority has permitted to disfigure the statute-book, bring into relief the besetting obsession of Government, constituted as they are at present, to imagine that because they undertake a belated and half-hearted piece of social legislation, they are entitled to ride rough-shod over the sentiments and rights of the people and that non-officials must readily fall in with their wishes. This explains, to a large extent, the characteristic intolerance and the not seldom misplaced pathos of the Home Secretary's speeches in defence of the indefensible. At Wednesday's meeting of the Council important issues were raised by two amendments, one of which was carried and the other rejected by the majority which Government have at their beck and call. The amendment which was carried prohibits whipping as a punishment for children and young persons dealt with under the Bill. It is a significant commentary on the official mentality that in the interest of a measure for the protection of children a barbarous form of punishment, which has been condemned by enlightened opinion in every country, should not only be advocated but justified on grounds such as those advanced by Sir Maurice Hayward. The non-official members, however, spoke the mind of the country on the proposal in no uncertain terms and the Home Member was compelled to recognise the wisdom of accepting the amendment.

The same response to considered public opinion was, however, not shown in regard to the amendment which sought to remove from the Bill a most mischievous clause which, giving as it does wide powers to Government officers, is a menace to the liberties of the people. This clause provides for inspection of an institution for the reception of children, even though the institution, supported wholly or partially by voluntary contributions, is not liable to be inspected by or under the authority of the Government. This amazing interference with the rights of institutions cannot be excused even on the ground of protecting children; for section 9 of **the Bill makes ample provision against** the maltreatment or neglect of children by any institution not aided or controlled by Government. In view of this, non-official members are justified in suspecting that Government seek, under the cover of a harmless piece of legislation, wide and unrestricted powers of inquisition which will leave public institution at the mercy of every irresponsible bureaucrat and lead to harassment and persecution of those whose political opinions are not palatable to officialdom. There is no safeguard provided against such misuse of the powers under the clause and the public has had too bitter an experience of the abuse of law in the past to accept the good intentions of official apologists as a sufficient guarantee that the independence of educational institutions will not be recklessly assailed by capricious and meddlesome officials. **The majority of the Council has** betrayed the vital interests of the people by failing to resist this insidious attempt by Government to undermine the liberties of public institutions.

The Council made some amends for this betrayal of public interests by the strong attitude which it took up yesterday on Mr. Bole's amendment which constituted a test of the sincerity of the Government because it sought reforms more far-reaching and radical than those attempted in the Bill. In fact, as one member aptly said, protecting children from drinking and gambling was more important than protecting them from their guardians in the manner desired under the Bill. And yet the Government opposed these reform under the plea of technicalities which cut at the root of what little power the Council possesses. This attitude naturally strengthened the suspicion of the non-official members about the bona fides of the Government and matters were not made more pleasant for the latter by the singularly ill-informed and provocative speech of Mr. Cowasji which fully deserved the stinging snub of Mr. Nariman that it was "more honourable and patriotic to play to the gallery of my countrymen than to dance to the tune of a foreign bureaucracy." It was only when Government realised that shock tactics reacted to their disadvantage that Sir Maurice Hayward thought it better to adopt a penitent tone to which a generous response was given by the Council. It remains to be seen if the undertaking which the Home Member gave on behalf of the Government is fulfilled in the spirit as well as the letter.

WHAT OF THE UNEMPLOYED?

We return to the subject of unemployment in Bombay because workless wanderers are hardly in a mood to put up with the indifference of the Government and the public. It is admitted that the menace to which we recently drew attention is real and forbidding, and it cannot be over-come with half-measures. Familiar remedies like "Back to the land" are easy to prescribe. Indeed one mordant critic asks is whether it will not be expedient to suspend the out-turn of qualified men in order to enable the prevailing surplus to be liquidated. Whereas a generation ago 90 per cent. of our University men had open opportunities of honourable employment it is doubtful if 30 per cent. of them to-day leave the portals of the University confident of a career. They cannot think of menial offices because their training has prepared them for "respectable" occupations and they cannot emulate the active porter who makes Rs. 2 a day. The industrious chaffeur who owns his own taxi earns more than is offered to the teacher, and it is fairly certain that even the community of motor-drivers and the motor-training schools find the market over-served and themselves relatively out of demand. The position is serious and before heroic remedies are countenanced we should have a scientific survey of the problem. To-day we realise by direct observation the existence of hundreds of unemployed in our midst. Experience is often more graphic than statistics. Not long ago one of the Railway Departments in Bombay required a few men for staffing some extension work. An advertisement was published in the local papers for three days and as it bore the full address of the office, applicants thronged the entrance. So great was the rush that the Manager in a mood of fretful levity threatened to sack the Head-Clerk for not having concealed the name of the Office from the newspapers. If there were three hundred times as many vacancies as the jobs available, they would not have sufficed to go round. Each applicant looks at the test in sullen antipathy and the whole place becomes a dungeon of over-crowding, mutual irritation and general disappointment. The majority are case-hardened, but how long will their patience stand the distress of failure? Like the unwanted child in some modernised families, our unemployed come to bear the stigma of unwanted citizens.

The danger pervades all grades of society and though the unemployed have not yet evolved a common consciousness through their calamity, repeated failures will compel them to take united action; but if Government do not anticipate the danger, the united action is likely to take unhealthy forms. It is perilous and cruel to sleep over the symptoms of destitution and discontent that accummulate. Even in the present state of extreme flux, there are groups of young men discussing the anomaly of wasted years and dragging livelihood. We must have a census of the unemployed in congested areas and know for certain the nature and extent of the problem. Demonstrations by the unemployed have, it is true, not yet occurred, but it is not for lack of material that processions fail to march on the streets with placards proclaiming "We want work". If there are no demonstrations now in England by the unemployed, it is because the State recognises their existence and political parties regard their relief as the supreme criterion of success and support. In India, the surface appears unruffled, and only special occasions give us a glimpse of the privations that really exist beneath. When the Japanese earthquake occurred, a stray rumour got afloat that Japan wanted the services of people from outside and in every Indian city there was buoyant excitement. Young men were in their hundreds ready to start and it took a week for the happy illusion to be dispelled.

While casual circumstances reveal the existence of the problem, they scarcely expose its depth. India is a vast undeveloped country where the State is responsible for the education and training of the younger generations. The State cannot, consistently, blink over the distress of unemployment, and treat all forms of advanced unrest as a proposition for the police to tackle. Speedy steps should be taken to maintain an unemployment register in centres where the problem threatens to go out of hand. A Conference of Anglo-Indians at Madras held it up as a scandalous tragedy that 34 new cases of unemployment were registered in the community during the last two weeks of September. The collection of such statistics is praiseworthy, but it is possible in a small community without State agency. The figures secured on a voluntary basis are possibly faulty and they could in any case be better tested by official investigation. When unpalatable developments are brought to the notice of Government, they commit them to a Committee who report in the fullness of time and in the sure and certain hope of oblivion. The present case does not admit of dilatory procedure, because distress and discontent are progressing at a galloping pace among the unemployed. We want accurate facts including a classification of the people who are out of work. In this Government ought to take a prompt lead instead of affecting ignorance of a slow-moving crisis which has potentialities of proving itself as unpleasant in the end as it is formidable now.

Notes of the Day.

Wahabis in Mecca.

The Wahabis have entered Mecca and have falsified the lugubrious prognostications with which interested propagandists have been trying to make the flesh of Muslims creep. No untoward incident has taken place as a result of the entry of Ibn Saud's forces into Mecca. Reuter's laconic cable about the entry of the Wahabis into the holy city, which we published yesterday and the equally laconic message which we publish to-day stating that "the situation in Mecca is quiet and there have been no excesses" are sufficiently eloquent. The Wahabis have assured the Consular Corps at Jeddah that foreigners in Mecca will be safe and Jeddah will not be attacked. The object of the invasion was only to rid the Hedjaz of the sinister influence of the ex-Sheriff and the Muslim world may rest assured that, having attained this object, Ibn Saud will let the question of the custody and protection of the Holy Cities be decided by the Muslim world. In common with the rest of the Muslim world, he will naturally resent any attempt on the part of any non-Muslim Power to interfere in this matter. We trust, therefore, the British Government will be wise enough not to countenance the suggestion of Dr. Naji-el-Assil to exert its "good offices" in a matter which is purely religious and concerns the Muslims alone.

India and the Conservative Party.

After the sorry record of the Labour Government, which had no compunction in breaking the solemn pledge about Indian freedom given by the party it represented, the Indian people are indifferent to the result of the forthcoming General Election, having learnt to rely on themselves for attaining their national goal. They have no illusions about any of the three political parties, especially the Conservative Party. They will, therefore, be unmoved by the heroics of Mr. Baldwin whose speech at the Queen's Hall tells them what they may expect if he and his friends come into power. The success of the Swarajists in Bengal and the Central Provinces has naturally upset disinterested friends of India like Mr. Baldwin who have forgotten the history of their own country which won and retained its freedom by adhering to the principle of "No supplies before redress of grievances." It was to be expected that Mr. Baldwin would exploit the recent unfortunate Hindu-Muslim differences for the propagation of the familiar cant that "were it not for the strong protecting arm of Britain large parts of the country might revert to a state of chaos and bitter strife." Mr. Baldwin has, of course, not paused to inquire why if this is so, "the strong protecting arm of Britain" has not been able to prevent the recent riots and why it should have failed to do so just at a time when a movement has been going on in the country for a united struggle for freedom.

India's Reward.

After prescribing the favourite Tory remedy of "resolute government" on behalf of "the enormous industrial and agricultural interests" upon the prosperity of which "the life" of India's millions and the wealth of Britain depends, Mr. Baldwin is reminded of the services in men, money and material, which India out of her poverty rendered to his country during the war. And what, according to him, is to be her reward for these services? This that the power and privileges of the services should be increased. That is how the Conservative Party is going to do its duty to the people of India. Mr. Baldwin's diagnosis of the Indian situation betrays the characteristic Die-hard attitude of refusing to face realities. As for his cure it has not even the merit of being novel, the "Morning Post" having long ago patented it.

Indian Insurance.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's questions in the Council about the placing of Government insurance showed that, on the whole, Indian companies were neglected by Government. Unfortunately the form of the questions enabled the Government to hide the exact allotment of patronage on official account. Insurance business is largely handled by quasi-official bodies like the City Corporations, the Port Trust, and the Improvement Trust, and unless searching questions are framed to elicit the facts relating to them, little can be known of the extent of the business secured by foreign corporations to the detriment of Indian companies. Government properties insured in the districts are small, and the reply of Government to Mr. Nariman's enquiry is useful in so far as it illustrates on a small scale the rule of preference which obtains in quasi-official bodies. Indian insurance companies ought, however, to be on their guard against the criticism that the business granted to them are re-insured in foreign companies. We realise that if Government and subsidiary agencies accept the principle of Indian preference, companies registered in the country will broaden their base and accept risks on their own strength. The custom of alien patronage is so pronounced, that Indian companies have to struggle for recognition, and limit their enterprise to the range of meagre development. A strong pro-Indian policy will encourage the growth of indigenous business. Even as things are, Government cannot complain of the complete absence of Indian companies capable of retaining to themselves the full advantage of their support. Even if they occasionally re-insure, the practice of direct encouragement will quicken the natural concern of Indian companies to secure for themselves the entire benefits of a liberal policy.

Following A Bad Example.

Kathiawad has its ample share of high-handedness and one often wonders if the palm should be given to Dhrangadhra or to Jamnagar. Recently the bad example of these two States has been copied by the more esteemed administration of Gondal. It recently found its victims in about seven or eight young men of Dhoraji who dared to criticise, however meekly, the ways of the local bureaucracy. One of them has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and others have been ordered to furnish securities for good behaviour. Not content with this the Gondal State has thought it fit summarily to shut up a paper called "Kathiawar and Dhoraji Samachar" and to prosecute Mr. Ismail Jamal, the editor of the paper.

(Continued from column 6.)

nise, as Maulana Mahomed Ali pointed out in his memorable address as president of the last Indian National Congress, the "features common to all faiths and the spirituality characteristic of them all." Hindu-Moslem unity—or the unity of all the communities in India, for the matter of that—must be based not on political expediency or opportunism, but on the secure foundation of the eternal ideals of religion.

A Glorious Illustration.

To find a glorious illustration in point we need not go far. Let us only take the example furnished by Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. What is the mainspring of their love? What is the secret of the union of their hearts? It is the community of ideas and ideals—it is their allegiance to the highest truths of religion, of which Hinduism and Mahomedanism are two different expressions,—it is the recognition of the unity underlying the diversity of forms and ceremonies—that has produced this noblest example of Hindu-Moslem unity in modern India. Let those who are anxious to throw the whole blame of our national disunion on our religious faiths and ideals think a little deeply on the matter, and they are sure to find that such a union has been possible only because Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers are men of strong religious convictions. Such a union can never be possible unless it is cemented by the eternal principles which religion alone furnishes. What is true of the individual is also true of the nation. Let us take a true, comprehensive view of religion and then we will be able to realise that it alone can be the true nation-builder, the greatest unifying factor in our national life.

PLACE OF RELIGION IN NATIONAL LIFE.

(By SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.)

The talk of our national solidarity is in the air. The vicarious atonement of Mahatma Gandhi for the sins of his countrymen has brought home to all the leaders of the land the urgent need of bringing about true unity of all the communities in India. This is the first condition of our national emancipation. But how is this condition to be fulfilled?

A Possible Danger.

Of late there have, unfortunately, taken place a number of "religious" strifes between the Hindus and Mahomedans in different parts of the country. These are but the indications of a highly strained feeling existing among certain sections of the two sister communities. This deplorable bitterness is one of the greatest obstacles standing in the way of the Indian national unity, and for this reason, if not for any other, it must be removed at any cost, and this without any further loss of time. Our individual and collective life is crying for it. The well-being of humanity also is demanding it from us. The root-cause of all "religious" struggles must be eradicated. There is no doubt about that. But in so doing we must take care that in our anxiety to make the operation successful we do not kill the patient altogether. We should take special precaution that in our attempts to remove the cause of all strife we do not unwisely try to uproot even the religious instincts of the Indian people. Herein lies a great danger.

Religion and Civic Life.

Some of the leaders of political thought in the country are ever anxious to lay the whole blame of our national disunion at the door of religion. They even go so far as to suggest the divorcement of religion from the social life of the people. This amounts to saying that our national edifice is to be based on the quicksand of political ideals, and not on the bed-rock of the universal principle of religion. As such, it behoves us to examine this suggestion a little critically in the lights of the tendency and culture of the Indian people. There are many among the men of light and leading in the land who seem to be highly enamoured of the civic spirit that pervads the European nations. This spirit has grown remarkably in the West since the separation of religion **from the life of the main body** of the people. But what has been the result of this divorce of religious ideals from the civic life of the nations? For want of the inspiration of the higher ideals of life, which true religion furnishes, "vast parts of the Continent have been converted periodically into a hell," so says Lord Loreburn in his notable book "How the War Came," "full of murder, massacre, starvation, sorrow and hatred." And not only this. The banishment of religion has led, as Dean Inge remarks, to "a hatred and contempt for other nations and a complete denial of any moral obligation to people outside Europe, who are arrogantly called the inferior races." **All this has** been brought about mainly because of the throwing to the winds of true religion along with false religion. Let all those who are eager to see India Europeanised in her life and thought think thrice before they rush to lay down any definite plans for ushering in a new era in the land.

Two Glaring Mistakes.

The advocates of the Western method of reform make **two very glaring mistakes.** They forget that the Indians are not Europeans, and that unlike the latter the Indian people, be they Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian or Zoroastrian, have got the religious instinct deeply implanted in their very nature. Those who are trying to change this nature are trying the impossible and are doomed to fail, even if they succeed in unsettling the minds of a few of their countrymen. **This is the** evidence furnished by the past and present history of the life and thought of the people of India. **Those who want to realise this** great fact should only open their eyes, and take a deeper view of the things around them.

True Religion and False Religion.

The other great mistake lies in the lamentable confusion made between the true religion and the false religion. Religion has been the greatest civilising and humanising force in the world. It has contributed to love and amity, peace and blessedness as nothing else has done. While religion again has become the most disruptive force among the various members of the great human family, it has led to terrible bloodshed and massacre, untold miseries and **sufferings of millions of men** and women. Devotion to the spirit of religion elevates man and society. Blind allegiance to the form and letter of religion, to the utter neglect of the great ideals underlying them, leads to degeneration and disaster, individual as well as national. Before we pass any indictment on religious thoughts and faiths, we must learn to distinguish between the spirit and the form, between the true religion and the false religion. The ideals of love and unity have been preached by all the great prophets of the world. But unfortunately they have been realised in the lives of only a few individuals in this planet of ours. The majority of men and women care more for the form than for the spirit. And hence the trouble. It is high time for us now to lay greater stress on the essentials of religion than on the non-essentials. **We are to bear in mind that** forms are not ends in themselves but only means to an end. They are useful in so far as they help us to realise the spirit of religion in our everyday life. We are to shun the false religion which leads us to quarrels and strifes, bloodshed and massacre, and follow the true religion which leads us to love and sacrifice, toleration and harmony. We must learn to recog-

(Continued in column 5.)

"FIRMNESS" IN INDIA.

TORY PANACEA FOR GROWING DISCONTENT.

MR. BALDWIN'S FULMINATION.

MR. MACDONALD'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At the Unionist rally at the Queen's Hall Mr. Baldwin appeared on the platform carrying an horse shoe decorated with red, white and blue ribbon and he was given an ovation. He said the modern Samson of the Prime Minister was determined for the downfall of the pillars of the ternacle. The Labour Party could never play the part as a patriotic constitutional party until it had purged itself of its extremists. The Labour Government's policy was based on feelings and emotions, which were impossible to translate into action. If it were possible to embody any of the proposals of the Labour manifesto in Acts of Parliament an appalling disturbance in trade and industry and national life would result. The most striking feature of the Labour Government's record was its failure as regards unemployment for which the electorate would call them to the most severe account.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At the Queen's Hall to-day Mr. Baldwin, after outlining the Unionists' constructive policy, referred to Imperial questions. He said:—"I must speak first about a part of the Empire which is causing us at present great anxiety, namely, India. The wrecking tactics of the extremists of that country had the effect of bringing to a complete standstill in Bengal and the Central Provinces the system of Government aimed at under the great Reform Scheme. There is no attempt at concealment on the part of the Extremists of their intentions to render the present system of Government unworkable. Their claim to govern the country is based not on constructive, but destructive principles and I fear they are proving their unfitness to accept the great responsibility entrusted to them. We see India is setting with religious conflict between the Hindus and the Mohamedans which has exposed the futility of that political alliance which was so triumphantly proclaimed not long ago by Mr. Gandhi. Were it not for the strong protecting arm of Britain, which was never more urgently needed than it is to-day, large parts of India might revert to a state of chaos and bitter strife from which we had rescued it. (Cheers) I fear that to some extent the responsibility of this state of affairs must rest with the nerveless and vacillating policy of the Secretary of State for India in the present Government." (Cheers.)

The Labour Party before it came into office had never failed to proclaim its sympathy with the Extremists of India, who in their turn were lost in amazement that the Labour Party had not yet delivered the goods. "In the eyes of our party the welfare of India constitutes one of the greatest and most sacred trusts with which the British Government is charged. (Cheers)—a trust embracing the well-being of over 300 millions of human race together with the enormous industrial and agricultural interests, upon the prosperity and stability of which very life of those millions rests. There can be no concessions to unwarrantable agitation and there can be no toleration for the destructive methods of the Extremists, if the country is to be saved from the dangers at present besetting it. A firm and definite policy will alone restore order. - A policy based on the letter and spirit of the Reforms promised and guaranteed to India (cheers) that is the policy we shall unhesitatingly pursue."

"We shall do all in our power to promote happier relations, unite the diverse races and creeds in bonds of common interests and try to bring about better and more suitable conditions than those with which we are unfortunately faced to-day. The problem, I know, requires courage, sympathy, and resource, but I have so certain a conviction of the splendid loyalty of the vast masses of people in India (cheers.) I remember their whole-hearted response at the time of the war (Cheers.) I remember the generosity and gallantry of their princes, the lavish subscription of their businessmen and perhaps more than all the devotion of the rank and file of their armies. (cheers.) I know the problem is soluble, but if we are to do our duty to the people of India we must see to it that we do our duty to those serving us there in times of great anxiety and difficulty—those splendid servants, the Indian Civil Servants, the Police and the Engineers. (cheers.) All of them suffer from economic hardships and I am determined that due regard shall be given to their needs. (cheers.) That is in every country an essential thing if administrative contentment, efficiency and integrity are to be preserved." (Cheers.)—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 15

Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader, this afternoon opened the Conservative election campaign before a great audience at the Queen's Hall in London. He denounced the Labour proposals for national ownership of mines and railways. He declared that the cessation of competition which such nationalisation would involve would increase the cost of living and render it hopeless for any industry which had to meet foreign competition to survive. Dealing with the Labour Scheme for national system of electric generating stations Mr. Baldwin said that he had formed a Committee of practical men who are not politicians to advise him in regard to the whole subject of electrical power. He pointed out that this country has not conditions in respect of water power which Switzerland, Italy and Norway possess and he wished to have an expert advice before committing the Conservative Party to promises of electrical development.—(B.O.W.)

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LOCAL PACTS FORMED.

39 WOMEN CANDIDATES ADOPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is calculated that local pacts have been reached at by Conservatives and Liberals, in the majority of 70 divisions which Labour won in the last election through a split of votes. The Liberals have withdrawn in 38 cases, and the Conservatives in six. 39 women candidates have already been adopted. This is five more than last year.—Reuter.

LOAN TO RUSSIA-"MONSTROUS OUTRAGE."

LL. G. ON NEED OF EXPANSION OF INDIAN RYS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Opening his campaign in Carnarvon, Mr. Lloyd George, referring as a monstrous outrage the proposal to guarantee a loan to Russia, suggested that if Britain wanted to spend money, she should spend it, for instance, in India where money would fructify. India needs Railways. There were millions of pounds worth of raw material in India. If Britain spent thirty million pounds on that country, the latter would benefit and the former would be enriched.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' NEW PROPOSALS.

LLOYD GEORGE'S "HURRICANE" TOUR.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 15.

After the lead which they gave yesterday to the Liberals to a big demonstration in London Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George left to-day for their respective constituencies, namely, Paisley and Carnarvon. Mr. Lloyd George has decided to devote a greater part of the next week to a "hurricane" tour of Lancashire, the seat of cotton industry, where the Liberals hope to retain the seats which they gained last year on their free trade policy and even to gain more.

The Liberal Party has to-day issued the details of the new proposals for improving the position of the agricultural industry. The proposals are designed to give to farmer a security of tenure of his land. This would be guaranteed to the farmers who work land efficiently and they would be placed in the position of "cultivating ownership". The farmer would be protected against having to buy his farm when he does not wish to or at an unfair price. The farmers who are held by competent local experts to be inefficient would have to retire and land thus set free, would be used to provide small holdings in "cultivating ownership". This it is declared, would create a ladder where by farm labourers of energy could become farmers.

The Liberal Party also develops a new policy in regard to urban land designed to remove the grievances of the lease holders against landlords.—(B.O.W.)

MR. MACDONALD'S ALARMING EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. MacDonald had an alarming experience while addressing an audience of 10,000 at Cleckheaton this afternoon. The platform collapsed and the Premier and 2,000 persons were thrown on the ground. Nobody was hurt. Mr. MacDonald arose smiling.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In his speech to-day before an audience of 5,000 at Manchester where he was accorded a tumultuous reception Mr. MacDonald said that the combination of the Liberals and the Tories might, he thought, not have the same effect as the same combination in the House of Commons. "We can go down; we have been down before. The Labour Party ousted by unholy combinations may lose seat here and there, but I mistake human na-

(Continued on next page.)

MECCA SAFE.

NO ENTRY OF WAHABIS.

SACKING REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Oct 16.

The latest British telegrams from Jeddah state that only a few Wahabis have entered Mecca. There is no mention of the sacking of the palace. Apparently the Wahabis have given some kind of assurance of good behaviour. Everything is reported quiet in Jeddah.—Reuter.

QUIET IN MECCA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Cairo.—The situation in Mecca is quiet. There have been no excesses.—Reuter.

SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

WAHABIS' ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Cairo.—The Wahabis have assured the Consular Corps at Jeddah that foreigners in Mecca will be safe and Jeddah will not be attacked.

The Wahabi communication to the Consular Corps says that the invasion is principally aimed against Sherif Hussein who had prevented the Wahabis from making pilgrimage to Mecca for several years.—Reuter.

EMIR ALI READY TO DEFEND JEDDAH.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Emir Ali states in the event of attack he will defend Jeddah with the assistance of small reinforcements which are expected in a few days.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ AND NEJD.

PLEA FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In view of the Sherif Hussein's abdication the British Government has intimated its inability to negotiate further with regard to the draft treaty between Britain and the Hedjaz as amended by Sherif Hussein.

Dr. Naji-El-Assil in response to an intimation has handed to the British Government a note intimating that King Emir Ali never associated himself with Sherif Hussein's amendments which therefore were non-existent leaving the Treaty as it was in June last when the British Government agreed to it in principle. Dr. Naji points out that the Treaty stated that the British Government was disposed to use its good offices to facilitate solution of any dispute between the Hedjaz and Nejd and hopes that Britain would now exercise her good offices.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND WAHABIS,

LONDON, Oct 16.

Cairo.—There is a consensus of Press opinion here that it is unlikely that the Wahabis intend an action against Egypt but that probably they will send emissaries to the Egyptian Arabs in Sinai and exhort them to join Ibn Saud's army for use against the Palestine frontier. It is generally held, however, that the Egyptian Government will adhere to neutrality as instructed by Colonel Parker of the Frontier Districts Administration in order to prevent Wahabi emissaries establishing contact with Egyptian Bedouins.—Reuter.

"EVENT THAT DEEPLY STIRS EASTERN WORLD."

"THE TIMES" ON FALL OF MECCA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The fall of Mecca is regarded as of the greatest importance to Great Britain by "The Times" not merely because there are millions of Mahomedans who are British subjects among whom the news will cause great anxiety but because the occasion severely tests British policy in Arab lands. It is pointed out that there is no definite obligation in the draft of the Anglo Hedjaz treaty to support the Hashimite dynasty against its inveterate rival, Ibn Saud. The British Government simply promises to use its good offices and to maintain peace between the rival rulers. Refugees have crowded into Jeddah not knowing whither to fly. There are possibilities of a new unrest in Palestine and Transjordania.

Complex reactions of this new Arab movement on the disturbed Egyptian situation will receive the close interest of other and not always friendly Powers in further developments. All these in the opinion of "The Times" demand serious reconsideration on broad lines of policy and point to the necessity of immediate British action for purely humane purposes in consideration of the plight of bewildered refugees in Jeddah, who at least deserve practical relief from Great Britain. The fall of Mecca is no more episode in tribal conflict. It is an event that deeply stirs the eastern world.—Reuter.

CHINESE WAR PUZZLE

A NEW PHASE.

"LITTLE HAU" APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Shanghai.—A somewhat serious situation has arisen as a result of the notorious Anfuite General Hsushutseng, known as "Little Hau" with the support of the remaining Chekiang leaders at Shanghai buying over the Kiangsu troops who occupied Lunghua. These troops have now joined the disbanded Chekiang troops. A combined force of 6,000 led by Hau have entrenched themselves near an arsenal on the line of advance of Suchuanfang. (Pukien General who had captured Hangchow for the Kiangsu

troops who are now marching to Shanghai) and also along the boundary of the foreign settlement and on the line of advance of railway-line just outside the Marshal Chi, who is advancing on Shanghai from Quisan. Acting in concert with these troops 4,000 Chekiang troops are marching to Hangchow from Ninghe threatening the Suns' rear. The Kiangsu troops under Chi have halted three miles from Hsu's troops. Negotiations are being held, which, it is hoped, will stop fighting.—Reuter.

GERMAN LOAN.

BRITISH PORTION OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 15.

The British portion of the German loan has been oversubscribed. This announcement was made at one o'clock to-day.—(B. O. W.)

CAUSE OF HEAVY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Heavy subscriptions to the German loan partly consist of stags or small speculators who anticipate that a premium will be established when the loan is allotted and thus snatch a quick profit.—Reuter.

FRENCH PORTION OF GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—The French portion of the German loans has entirely been taken up by the French banks who are disposing the bonds privately. It is stated that the demand was so strong that the issue may be considered already virtually fully subscribed.—Reuter.

OVERSUBSCRIBED IN SWEDEN.

LONDON, Oct 16.

Stockholm.—Issue of two-thirds, namely 16 million kroner, of 24 million kroner Dawes Loan allotted to Sweden was oversubscribed within half an hour.—Reuter.

STATUS QUO OF IRAQ FRONTIER.

COUNCIL TO EXAMINE DIVERGENT INTERPRETATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Geneva.—The General-Secretary of the League of Nations has received a telegram from Mr. MacDonald requesting an immediate convocation of the Council of the League with a view to examining the divergent Anglo-Turkish interpretations of the Council's resolution regarding the *status quo* of the Iraq Frontier.—Reuter.

SECRETARY ASKED TO SUMMON COUNCIL.

LEAFIELD, Oct 15.

The British Government have promptly acted upon its agreement with the Turkish Government to refer back to the Council of the League of Nations for its interpretation a resolution adopted by the Council on 30th September regarding the Turco-Iraq frontier in view of the difference between the two Governments as to what is the *status quo* to be maintained pending a final settlement of the frontier by the Council of the League. The British Government has requested the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to make necessary arrangements for immediate summoning of the Council for the purpose indicated.—(B. O. W.)

DISCUSSION OVER COUNCIL'S PRIVILEGES.

A RADICAL AMENDMENT.

HOME MEMBER'S "SWEET REASONABLENESS."

DEBATE ON CHILDREN'S BILL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

To-day's proceedings of the Bombay Council promises to constitute a memorable landmark in the annals of this Council. The non-officials proved that they would not be bullied or brow-beaten and that they were jealous of their constitutional rights and privileges. Irrespective of party labels there was unanimity of opinion amongst all shades of opinion represented in the House that drinking, gambling, etc., shall be put down with a firm hand at the earliest opportunity by drastic social legislation. What they would not yield to bluff and bluster, brow-beating, bullying, cajoling and coaxing they surrendered to manly appeal to their qualities of honour, trust and chivalry. In respect of constitutional rights and privileges of the House it will be seen the official members do not show off at their best. It was an unworthy attempt to deprive the House in the name of law and constitution the elementary constitutional right of even most pigmy legislature to consider innocuous amendments on its initiative when called upon to give its assent to legislation. The attempt is more deplorable because it was committed not by lay-men but by an ex-judge of a High Court represented by the Home Member actually assisted by none-the-less than the Hon. Advocate-General. What was much worse was that till the very last moment the Home Member and the Advocate-General should have sworn by their case and resisted all appeals to their reason by the members of the House. The President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, though a lay-man in regard to law, was to-day at his best and it will ever stand to his credit that in matter of contentious and obscure constitutional law he was able to make the Advocate-General recant in afternoon view he had so strenuously upheld in the forenoon. Sir Ibrahim could have asserted his presidential authority at the very beginning. It was no mean achievement to have brought about a public conversion of the Advocate-General and that in course of half an hour allowed for tea.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Council met to-day at 2 p.m. with a good attendance of members. No interpellations were put or answered to-day but time saved by interpellations was taken up in discussion of a point of order over the rights of the Council to discuss amendments relating to the central subjects without a previous sanction of the Governor-General.

As soon as the consideration of the Childrens Protection Bill was resumed the first amendment taken up was that of Mr. D B. Advani (Karachi) proving that the Court of Sessions of any district in which this Act is in operation may cause to be formed or may recognise any committee or committees drawn from among the people of respective localities of the district for the purpose of giving advice and assistance with regard to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act and in fixing upon the places of safety in the district. Failing formation of any such committee or committees the said Court may empower any civil court or any civil officer or any magistrate to fix upon the place or places of safety in particular localities. The Home Member raised a preliminary objection that the amendment dealt with the central subjects within the jurisdiction of the Indian legislature and required a previous sanction of the Governor-General before it could be taken up for consideration and dealt with. Mr. Jayakar pointed out that the amendment was within the scope of the Bill and did not propose to empower Courts with powers or duties within the jurisdiction of the Indian legislature.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh) drew attention to a ruling by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar laying down that the Council was competent in the course of discussion of any Bill to introduce any relevant amendment relating to the Bill under discussion even if it related to central subjects and required the sanction of the Governor-General and that in such an event while further progress of the Bill may be held up pending the sanction of assent may be withheld to the Bill as Governor-General-in-Council could not be deterred from taking into consideration such amendments.

The President said he was in complete agreement with the ruling of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar that the House was competent to discuss all relevant amendments even though requiring sanction of the Governor-General. He, however, was not sure if the proposed amendment was within the scope of the Bill.

GOVERNOR - GENERAL'S SANCTION.

The Home Member said while he would submit to any ruling of the President he had to represent that the Government of India had warned the Government of Bombay that they could not consider any amendment dealing with the central subject and requiring sanction of the Governor-General. Until a previous sanction had been obtained he realised neither the President nor the Council were bound by the opinion of the Government of India but it was binding upon the local Government. He also contended that the amendment was not relevant to the object of Bill and outside its scope. The amendment was not amendment to any section of the Bill.

Mr. Pahalajani drew attention to the fact that the preamble to the Bill clearly stated that previous sanction of the Governor-General being required by clauses E, F and H of Section 80A of the Government of India Act had been obtained and submitted that as the Home Member was relying upon identically the same sections for sanction of the Governor-General to the amendment before the Council the sanction of the Governor-General already obtained applied to the amendment also.

Mr. Montgomerie said the sanction given by the Government of India was specific and not general in character. The sanction only related to the Bill as submitted to the Government of India and the Council could only consider amendments within the scope of the sections already embodied in the Bill. Any amendments beyond the scope of the Bill required no ultimate but previous sanction of the Governor-General. The President said that relationship between the local Government and the Government of India was defined under the Government of India Act of 1833 establishing the Central Government with the Provincial Governments subordinate to it. The local Government was direct subordinate of the Government of India and while directions of the Government of India were binding upon the local Governments it was not so in case of provincial legislatures. The Council was governed by the Government of India Act 1919 and devolution rules framed under it. There was nothing in the rules which prohibited any local legislature from dealing with legislation within its province and effecting it. The sanction of the Government of India to the Bill also concerned the amendment. Even if it were otherwise while a further progress of the Bill may be delayed the Council could not be deterred from discussing the amendment. The ruling of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was clear on the issue and he himself was in complete agreement with it.

Mr. Joseph Baptista drew attention to the proviso to Section 80 of the Government of India Act which laid down that the absence of previous sanction of the Government of India to any enactment by provisional legislature requiring such a sanction shall not invalidate legislation if ultimate sanction were obtained.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar pointed out that law and order were provincial subjects and it was because in regard to the criminal and civil law the Indian legislature had a concurrent legislation the ultimate sanction of Government of India were required that there may be no encroachment upon or conflict of central and provincial legislatures' jurisdiction. No previous sanction was necessary for the consideration of the amendment. The Home Secretary maintained the previous sanction of the Governor-General was necessary before the amendment could be considered. Mr. Jayakar however, adhered to his position. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General said in his opinion devolution rules under the Government of India Act defining the spheres of provincial and central legislatures was controlled by section 80 of the Government of India Act. In spite of the proviso to that Section quoted by Mr. Baptista he was of opinion that before the amendment could be considered previous sanction of the Governor-General was necessary. The President said the Hon. Advocate-General had not replied to the main issue whether the amendment was within the scope of the Bill or not. Assuming that a previous sanction of the Governor-General was necessary and that sanction already obtained and referred to the preamble did not cover it, it would not deter the Council from discussing amendment. If the interpretation of the Advocate-General was accepted the Council would be restricted to the discussion only of details and not principles of legislation coming before it and, it would be widespread check upon the rights of the Council. He was anxious, said the president, that in no way rights and privileges of the Council were restricted by any rulings given by him. He would therefore adjourn further consideration of the point of order till after tea time so that all points of views may be placed before him before he gave his final ruling.

After tea time the President announced the Advocate-General now agreed with him that the Council was competent to consider the amendment without any previous sanction of the Governor-General.

A RADICAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment

(Continued on next page).

DISCUSSION OVER COUNCIL'S PRIVILEGES.

(Continued from previous page.)

for the inclusion of the following clauses in the Bill. "Person found drunk in highway or public places or licensed prem-ses while having charge of child appearing under the age of seven years may be arrested. If the child is under seven the person found drunk is liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50. Person found guilty of inciting a young person to bet or borrow money is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to a fine which ma extend to one hundred rupees or both. It is illegal for a pawn broker to take article in pawn from any young person whether offered by that person in his own behalf or on behalf of any other person and the offence is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or both. A person giving to any child or young person any intoxicating liquor except upon order of a fully quadified practitioner or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or other urgent cause is liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. A person selling tobacco bidies, cigarettes or smoking mixtures to any one apparently under sixteen years of age whether for his own use or not is liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. It is the duty of any police constable or officer in uniform to seize tobacco bidies or cigarettes or any smoking mixture in possession of any person apparently under the age of sixteen years whom he finds smoking in any street or public place. Boys found smoking may be searched but not girls."

In moving his amendment Mr. Bole said the Bill proposed to protect children from cruelty of guardians but there was a more crying need for their protection form smoking, drinking, gambling, borrowing etc These fashionable vices were growing in the country and spreading to an alarming ex ent amongst juveniles.

The Home Secretary said the amendment was outside the original scope of the Bill and created many new penal offences and required sanction of the Governor-General which would delay the passage of the Bill. He appealed to the mover to withdraw his motion. Mr. Bole however pressed his amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting the amendment said he was glad Mr. Bole had not succumbed to the temptation to withdraw his motion. In his general criticism of the Bill on motion for the second reading he had explained what he thought was the motive of the Government in resisting the amendments for eradicating drinking etc. He did not attach importance to the technical difficulties raised by the Home Secretary. If Government were earnest they would be able to overcome technicalities.

The Home Member said he was sorry any insinuation should be made by any member or members of the Council. He was in entire sympathy with the main object of Mr. Bole's amendment. Continuing Sir Maurice said we have given an assurance to Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji that if he brought a fresh Bill embodying the proposals dealt with by his proposals and now repeated by Mr. Bole we shall give him all help. We extend the same assurances to Mr. Bole. When the Bill is formulated embodying these proposals we shall see how far Government can help him and whether we can adopt it as a Government Bill. The proposals were contentious in character. It raised new matters that had not been so far discussed in relation to the Bill. Interested people must have opportunities of expressing their opinion on the Bill. Proper procedure would be to withdraw the amendment and to re-introduce it in the form of a new Bill. The previous sanction of the Governor-General would be necessary. The amendment was outside scope of the present Bill and if adopted would delay the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Bole said in view of the Home Member's assurance he asked for leave of the House to withdraw his amendment. The Council however refused to give leave to Mr. Bole to withdraw his amendment and discussion was continued on its merits

Mr. D. B. Adwani supported the amendment and criticised the technical difficulties that were frequently raised without a sufficient cause. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir opposed the amendment. He said "I thought that the Opposition was jealous of the privileges of the House and would uphold it at all times. I now see that it often forgets its duties and is unmindful of its previleges when it suits it (At this stage President Sir Ibrahim left the chair and Deputy President Mr. Pahalajani presided).

A NEW BILL.

Continuing Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said:—Is Mr. Bole's motion really an amendment or a new Bill. The amendment was tantamount to a fresh Bill. I cannot be accused of lack of sympathy with Mr. Bole's proposals (Ironical cries of "No"). I know my friend Mr. Nariman accuses us of lack of sympathy. None of us have the monopoly of love of childrens but my friend Mr. Nariman seems to have the monopoly of love of children. I know he has the monopoly of the art of playing to the gallery and he is maintaining it.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) rose on a point of order and enquired if the imputation was in order.

The Deputy President ruled that the Hon. Cawasji Jehangir was in order (Mr. Nariman:—It is a question of taste).

The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir:—This is not the first time it could not have been said of my Hon. friend (Mr. Nariman). We have adopted the second reading of the Bill and it was unfair to bring entirely a new proposal at his stage. If Government had done so Opposition would have raised a hue and cry. The proposals embodied in the amendment ought to be published and public opinion invited. The first proposal of the amendment provided for the punishment of persons giving any drink to children or young persons. Was it reasonable to penalise it without giving time for the consideration of these proposals (Mr. Nariman:—More reasonable than penalising singing).

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir:—I appeal to the House not to rush these proposals.

Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji who had moved in the earlier part of the session similar proposals but withdrawn it out of deference to wishes of Government now supported the amendment. He thought the Hon. Cowasji Jehangir had insulted the Indian public opinion by suggesting that there might be any differences of opinion amongst the public. The fact was there was no uncertainty of the views amongst all shades of public opinion about need for legislation to protect young persons from being addicted to vices as drinking etc. Mr. Jayakar supported the amendment. He also thought it was a insult to them to be told that they did not represent public opinion. They were in close though with public opinion. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir:—I rise on a point of explanation. I did not say members did not represent public opinion but that public opinion has not been ascertained) Mr. Jayakar said that when an appeal was made for withdrawing the proposal he had not made up his mind. He was considering it sympathically. He and his colleagues had always been bent peacefully, but Government's attitude was provoking. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir's speech was not in the right spirit. In addition technical difficulties were being raised curtailing their powers and hampering their work. They had passed a resolution in favour of total prohibition and they had yet to know if Government were going to reciprocate by co-operating with them in carrying out that policy. When it suited Government as in the case of the Statistics Bill they were able to rush Bills expeditiously. He would make a sporting offer to Government that if they would undertake to introduce a Government Bill on the lines of the amendment in the next session he would advise the Council not to press the motion. He referred to the instance of the G. I. P. Railway running third class race specials thus promoting gambling amongst very poor class of people while when rolling stock was wanted for the pilgrim traffic people were packed into open trucks or crowded like cattle. He wanted proof that Government was earnest in putting down these vices. (Hear, hear.)

The Home Member said:—All I can say is that we will consider sympathetically these proposals and if necessary bring a Government Bill embodying them. We will do our best. We cannot go further at this stage. These proposals must be examined. I give an honest assurance and think any reasonable member who has the welfare of children and does not want merely to obstruct the passage of the Bill will accept my assurance as such.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar wanted to move an amendment that the Children's Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee with direction to re-consider the proposals of Mr. Bole. (At this stage Sir Ibrahim had resumed chair.) The President ruled the motion out of order. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, appealed to the Council to pass the Bill without including the radical proposals of Mr. Bole and to bring in an amending Bill after experience had been gained of the working of the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Pahalajani (Sukkur), Deputy President, said the Home Member's assurance was vague and even if it were specific he would be chary of accepting it. He had no faith in the assurances given by Government. He cited an instance in the life of the last Council in which the Home Member after having given a definite assurance in regard to the Civil Procedure Bill and inducing him to withdraw his motion and later went back considerably on his promise. Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Finance Member, appealed to the Council to postpone the consideration of Mr. Bole's proposals. He had returned to his place in Government only recently and he spoke not as partisan, but as disinterested onlooker who had no axe to grind except that he was also interested in the welfare of children. If Mr. Bole's amendments were pressed it would be equivalent to rejecting the Bill and postponing its enactments for one year.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) said he was in entire sympathy with Mr. Bole's proposals and thought that provisions protecting children from drinking and gambling were more important than protecting children from their own guardians.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) also supported the amendment.

On the Council re-assembling after tea the President announced that the Advocate-General had now veered round to his view that it was within the competence of the Council to discuss even amendments requiring the sanction of the Governor-General without obtaining a previous sanction, but to leave it to be obtained later. The announcement was received with cheers by the opposition benches.

Mr. Bole's amendment was put to the Council clause by clause.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

The Home Member desired to appeal to the Council once again and was allowed to do so. He said I wish to address the House once again on this matter. I wish to place the exact position before the Council. If Mr. Bole's amendment is adopted under the rules of the Government of India Act the passage of this Bill into law will be held up for one year. The third reading cannot be taken up until the sanction of the Governor-General had been obtained as the amendment creates many new penal offences. The third reading cannot be taken up in the Budget Session and will necessarily be held up till July next. I ask the House whether it will not accept the assurance that I will bring a fresh Bill embodying these provisions as early as possible. I cannot make a definite promise because the Bill has to be drafted and after that the Governor's sanction has to be obtained and then a sanction of the Governor-General had to be obtained. I cannot bring a Bill until the Government of India gave their sanction. I shall do my best. No member can ask me to promise what I cannot myself perform. The wording of the amendment though following the English Act is corpus from the digest of the law and requires careful drafting. I give my promise to do all that lies within my power. I do hope you will trust me. Why should you suspect me? (Laughter.) What have I done? I understand when I was away on being called by a higher authority (the Governor was present in office at this time), the Hon. friend opposite (Mr. Surve) referred to delays in bringing a Bill in fulfilment of my promise. I believe there was delay in drafting this Bill. But it was not due to me. I do not do drafting. I had given orders for it. The delay was due to the Legal Department. We were all working at high pressure and there has been delay. Even then draft was ready before Mr. Surve had written to me about it. Only his reminder came before the draft could be despatched. I appeal to Mr. Surve to forgive me. The Deputy President had also complained about me. I hope he will also forgive me. I think I carried out fully my promise to him. It was not my fault if the old Council refused to pass that proposal.

In this matter I appeal to you not as politicians but as man to man. In the name of children let us forget our differences and join hands in the cause of children and labour for their Commonweal.

The Home Member seemed to be deeply and visibly moved in making this appeal. The opposition benches who were ironical in their reception of the earlier part of the speech listened in deep silence and with respect to the latter part of the appeal.

Mr. Jayakar said after having heard the Home Member he would respond to it in the same spirit and accept the Home Member's assurance to mean that as far as the Bombay Government were concerned they undertook definitely to bring a bill embodying Mr. Bole's amendment in the next session. If sanctoin were refused by the Government of India they would exonerate the Home Member for that obstacle. As far as the local Government were concerned they ought to feel definitely committed to bringing a bill in the next session on the lines desired by them. Personally he offered to cooperate with the Legal Department and the Advocate-General in drafting the work but he hoped there would be no evading the responsibility. On this understanding he requested the House to allow Mr. Bole to withdraw his motion. Mr. Bole formally moved for leave to withdraw his amendment which was granted. The discussion on Mr. Adwani's amendment moved at the commencement of the proceedings to-day was continued. The Home Member appealed to Mr. Adwani to withdraw the amendment on the ground that if it were passed the third reading could not be taken up in this session as sanction of the Governor-General would be required.

Mr. Adwani declined to withdraw the amendment and wanted the Home Member to obtain the Governor-General's sanction by telegram within the close of the session if he was anxious about the Bill. Mr. B. K. Dalvi opposed the amendment both on its merits and on the grounds of expediency.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. Mr. Dev. Swarajist next moved for the deletion of words "if possible" occurring in two sub-clauses of 47 providing that while in entrusting children to the care of institutions or persons Magistrates should see that they either belonged to the same religious denomination as child or undertook to give facilities for bringing it in that religion if no such persons or institutions were available. Conditions about religious instruction might be dispensed with. Mr. Dev feared that an advantage will be taken under words "if possible" to entrust non-Christian children to the missionary institutions. He said he felt strongly the children's religion was in danger and appealed to the Home Member to come to the rescue of religion. The Home Member and the Home Secretary opposed the motion on the ground that the provision must be made for cases in which conditions regarding religious instruction cannot be observed in spite of all honest efforts to fulfil them. Mr. Dev's amendment was lost by a good majority. Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtulla (Bombay) moved an amendment to the same clause providing that if a child could not be brought up in its own religion it shall not be brought up in any other religion. After discussion the amendment was carried.

OFFICIAL BOGEY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman next moved an amendment to the same clause providing that whenever any person interested in religion of child or young person is informed of any attempt at conversion or tampering with its religion he may apply to a court for inquiry and the court being satisfied may issue orders removing the said child or young person from custody of such institution or person and hand over the custody to another fit person or institution.

Mr. Nariman said before proceeding to explain his motion he would ask the Home Member to state if it required sanction of the Governor-General. The bogey of Government of India's sanction has worked havoc that day on their proposals and the Council was at the mercy of this bogey.

The President here explained that if the Council thought fit it was open to it to discuss any amendment. His ruling that day had protected constitutional rights of the Council and Mr. Nariman's complaint was not justified.

PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

Mr. Nariman thanked the President for correction and said he would also dispose off another priliminary matter. In the morning the Hon. Cowasji Jehangir had charged him with playing to the gallery. This was the first opportunity he had of replying to the uncharitable criticism. He said I have been charged by the Hon. Member for the general department with playing to the gallery. I consider it more honourable and patriotic to play to the gallery of my own countrymen than to dance to the tune of the foreign bureaucracy. (Laughter.). I will continue to play to the gallery of my own people rather than dance to the tune of other side either in fear of their frowns or to earn their favours. It is such veritable criticism to say they were playing to the gallery when as a result of our labours we have been able to introduce much needed changes in the bill to secure sanotity of home to safeguard the chastity of young girls, etc. Official benches only cared about the body of children but they cared both for body and soul. His amendment provided a safeguard about the religion of the children. The Home Member might say the police will look after children's religion but he did not agree. He was not sure whether they might trust their worldly belongings to the care of the police but he knew they would not trust the police with their religion.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposing the amendment said I will not refer to all that the Hon. Member had said about himself in his speech nor will I add a single thorn to the martyrs' crown which he is anxious to wear. (Laughter.). He opposed the amendment on the ground it was superfluous and that the religion of the child was already well provided for in the bill. The amendment was pressed to a division and carried by 41 to 33 votes amidst opposition cheers.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Jayakar supporting the amendment on Wednesday of Mr. Pradhan of deletion of clause 45 relating to the inspection of institutions said Section 45 gave much larger powers to Government than were intended under the Act. The Section spoke of any institution, whether supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, and not otherwise liable to be inspected by the Government Department, and Government were seeking to take to themselves the power of having complete inspection of registers and accounts of all institutions where children were taught. Children here spoken of were children who will be outside the purview of this Act. Section 9 gave enough power to Government to haul up cases where persons or institutions were ill-treating, neglecting, or causing any injury to the health of children. Government were taking, under cover of this Act, powers which otherwise would be denied to them by any Council which respected people's right. What right had Government to inspect institutions to the funds of which they do not contribute a single farthing, and which did not come to them for aid or recognition. It was a curious accident that in the same session Government had more than two Bills before this Council in which they were claiming extraordinary powers of entry, inspection, access, etcetera. Government had a right to inspect schools certified under this Act or even to inspect schools where children dealt with under the Act were sent, but they had no right under the cover of this Act to inspect other schools which have nothing to do with the operation of this Act. The wide wording of this Section, if allowed to pass into law, would render all institutions in this Presidency liable to strict Government control and supervision, by reason of the mere fact that they undertook to teach children. This would be penalising those institutions which teach children. Government inspection in this country very often degenerated into suspicious and inquisitorial examination. If this inspection was carried out in a helpful spirit with the sole desire of benefiting the object of inspection much of the prejudice against Government inspection would disappear. They were told that the Act would be worked in a friendly spirit, but no publicist who had watched the operation of the Acts like the Passport Act or the Second 144 Criminal Procedure Code or safety and tranquillity clauses would have any doubt that all these five promises made across the floor of the Council were absolutely worthless before an official bent upon interpreting this section in his own way. Lawyers were aware that in a Court of law these nice and friendly speeches made by members of the Government side were absolutely worthless as an aid to interpretation. They must, therefore, be extremely jealous to see that it did not put into the hands of Government by one iota more power than was necessary for the purpose of working the Act. The Section obviously related to children who would not be dealt with under the Act and he asked members to be watchful that under cover of this Act they were not putting into the hands of Government power which was bound to be utilised especially in moments of political stress and strife, in a manner so as to victimise all institutions, especially those which would hold their head independently against the tyranny of the Government Department. If this Section were to be allowed to remain, he could say with confidence that the liberty of all institutions of juvenile instruction would be threatened. Section 45 is of the essence of this Act, cleverly concealed like a needle in a hay-stack and Hon. members would be wanting in their duty to public who had sent them here if they allowed this Section to remain undeleted from the present Act.

REVISED STATISTICS BILL.

MANY OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES ELIMINATED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct 16.

The Council will take up for consideration shortly the revised statistics Bill. The Bill as revised eliminates many of the objectionable features contained in the original Bill presented to the Council in the last session. Briefly, the changes introduced in the revised Bill are:—

(1) The substitution of a special officer under the designation of 'statistician' in place of the Director of the Labour Office. It so happens that the activities of the Director of Labour Office have not commended themselves to the Millowners' Association and other important industrial groups. There seems to be an apprehension, in all likelihood unfounded, that the statistics of the Labour Office are inaccurate and misleading and indirectly promote strikes. The creation of a statistics officer is therefore meant to meet the wishes of the industrial group.

(2) The term "Factory" in the original Bill meant any building or place used for purpose of manufacturing, treating, repairing or preparing any article. In the revised Bill 'Factory' bears the same meaning as in the Indian Factories Act. This is a distinct improvement and a safeguard against harassment of petty businessmen.

(3) In the original Bill, Employer meant employer in any industry. This was a drastic provision in view of the fact that it was proposed that Industry should mean

(a) any business, trade, undertaking or calling of employers;

(b) any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of employees and

(c) a branch of an industry or a group of industries.

In the revised Bill the term Industry is altogether abandoned and employer is made to mean only Owner of any factory, industrial establishment, Mercantile House or trading concern.

(4) In place of the term "Industry" which has been abandoned, terms "Mercantile House" and "Trading concern" are introduced. 'Mercantile House' is meant to include any shop or office in which commercial transactions are conducted. Commercial opinion is strongly opposed and rightly too, to the application of the Statistics Bill to Merchantile houses and trading concerns. Opposition to the Bill will centre round this clause.

(5) In the original Bill, statistics could be collected in regard to

(a) prices of commodities and the cost of living

(b) rents of dwellings

(c) rates of wages and hour of labour

(d) employment and unemployment

(e) industrial disputes and

(f) any other matter which the Governor-in-Council may by notification in Bombay Government Gazette prescribe.

The last sub-clause empowering Government to extend the scope of the Bill by executive order and the league terms of the clause were objectd to in the last session. In the revised Bill, it is therefore provided definitely that statistics may be collected only in respect of specially mentioned heads. Accordingly statistics can be collected

(a) from employers relating to wages and other remunerations paid to employees, bonds and conditions of labour; housing of employees; absenteeism, labour turn-over and benefits provided for employees

(b) from trading proprietors relating to the current or past market prices of all goods, securities, accommodation, services, exhibitions, recreations, power, or transport facilities supplied to customers

(c) from landlords relating to the current or past rental of dwellings and godowns as well as to any other conditions on which they are leased

PUBLICITY.

(6) In the original Bill, the Director of Labour Office was empowered to publish statistics "with any observations he may deem proper to make thereon". This proviso was objectionable as it had the tendency to turn the Statistics Officer into an insidious propogandist. In the revised Bill, the statistician is authorised to publish with the statistical tables only "such explanation on the same as is necessary merely for the interpretation and appreciation of the figures."

(7) In the original Bill, amongst other methods, the mere posting of a notice to the last known abode of persons concerned was deemed to be equivalent to the delivery of notices under provisions of the Bill. In the revised Bill, the notices are to be sent by Registered Post.

(8) In the original Bill, the Director of the Labour Office or any person authorised in this behalf by the Director, were empowered to enter factories etc for making enquiries for purposes of statistics at any reasonable hour between sunrise and sunset.

In the revised Bill, the statistician or any member of his gazetted or clerical establishment may enter into any shop during business hours. In regard to Factories, power of entry is restricted to the statistician or any member of his establishment not below the rank of gazetted officer and during business hours only and in addition it is required that three days' previous notice shall have been given in writing before such entry is made. This is also a great improvement on the original provisions of the Bill.

(9) Penal provision in the revised Bill for refusal to give information, for giving false information etc. provides only for a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 instead of six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine as contemplated in the original Bill.

(10) Lastly, in the original Bill, the Governor-in-Council may make rules for giving effect to provisions of the Bill which would thereupon have effect as if enacted in the Act. The revised Bill instead provides that all rules shall be published in the Gazette and shall further be laid on the table of the Council for one month previous to the next session of the Council and the rules shall be liable to be modified or annulled by a resolution of the Council.

The revised Statistics Bill is a distinct triumph of reason and an achievement of which the unofficial members may be proud of, especially the Swarajists under Mr. Jayakar and the Independents led by Mr. Lalji Naranji. The Hon'ble Home Member who is in charge of the Bill is also to be congratulated for adopting a conciliatory attitude in this matter It is to be trusted that before the Bill finally emerges into law, the clause including Mercantile houses and trading concerns within the scope of the Bill would either be deleted or amended so as to meet commercial opinion on the matter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke of York unveiled at Portsmouth, on Thursday, the last of the three naval war memorials, two of which have already been unveiled at Chatham and Devonport.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 16.—A petition is being raised for the release of Cecil Attfield and Hinman who have been virtually imprisoned for life as they are unable to pay the enormous penalties imposed on them.—Reuter.

Tokio.—Yonojiro Ito, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has resigned in connection with a recent trouble ending in the strike of the employees.—Reuter.

"FIRMNESS" IN INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

ture very much if the manifestation of enthusiasm I have seen during the last two days means mere passing emotion."—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The first Conservative candidates' list numbers 530.—Reuter.

PROF RICHARDS' CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Conservative candidate for Wrexham has withdrawn his candidature in order not to split vote against Prof. Richards, the Under-Secretary of State for India who in the last election won the seat only by a small margin against the National-Liberal and the Conservative candidates.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Gabriel, (Conservative) will oppose Mr. Stephen Walsh, Secretary of State for War at Ince, Lancashire.

SALARE DOWLAH RETURNS. TO PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT'S SUSPICION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Teheran.—Prince Salare Dowlah the uncle of the Shah who had been expelled from Persia some years ago owing to his anti-Government activities has returned and is at present at Ahwaz. His return is particularly unwelcome at the present moment. Owing to his being allied through his wife to the tribes of Luristan he could an taking the side of Sardar Aghdasse lead the forces in the struggle in which the latter is now engaged against the Government.

About a thousand troops with an artillery are leaving Teheran for unknown destination, but very probably for Arabistan.—Reuter.

BOUNDARY BILL.

PASSED BY DAIL EIREANN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Dail Eireann has passed through all the stages of the Boudary Bill which is similar to the Bill passed by the British Parliament, after defeating a Labour motion for rejection by 65 votes to 14.—Reuter.

MR. MASSEY ON GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Oct 16.

Wellington.—Replying to the leader of the Opposition, regarding the Japanese amendment to the Geneva Protocol, Mr. Massey said:—"We are not going to arbitrate. We simply say they cannot come here unless we give them permission. The League of Nations or no League of Nations, that is the law of the country and that law stands."—Reuter.

THE CESAREWITCH.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Cesarewitch:—Bellman was kicked at the post by Carbonaro. Jazzband made running from Ferdia. Invercauld, Carbonaro and Harpenden for a mile and three furlongs when Invercauld went up to the second, attended by Savernake, Harpenden, Forseti, Carbonaro and Spithead and Charley's Mount.

Five furlongs from home Invercauld headed Jazzband, the pair being in front of Savernake, Forseti, Harpenden, Carbonaro, Vionnet, Port Light and Charley's Mount.

At the bushes Vionnet rushed into the lead, but soon gave way to Savernake and Charley's Mount the latter obtained to the lead breasting hill winning a fine race.—Bellman was fourth. The time was three minutes and fifty-five seconds.—Reuter.

BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following was Cesarewitch betting: 100/1 against Charley's Mount, 25/1 against Bolet Satan, 100/6 against Savernake.

Thirty-four ran, won by a length, a neck between 2nd and 3rd.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN TEA CONSUMPTION.

LONDON, Oct. 16

At a meeting of Harrisons and Crosfield the Chairman, Mr. Eric Miller, estimated th tea production during the current year at 798 million pounds and consumption at 794 million pounds, showing increases of nine and 33 million pounds respectively compared with the figures of 1923. The increase in consumption was chiefly at home Mr. Miller did not see any possibility of a large increase in the production for some years to come. He estimated the consumption of rubber in 1924 at 435,000 tons, being a five-fold increase compared with consumption in 1910. He defended the scheme of restriction and believed that the world's consumption in 1925 would increase to 450,000 tons of which non-restricting areas might supply 190,000 leaving 260,000 tons to be supplied from the restricting areas.—Reuter.

RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

LAST INSTALMENT OF INGLORIOUS LEGACY.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The recent disturbances at Kaknara, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, the echoes of which mingled with the echoes of Unity and Peace just raised in Delhi, are most regretable; but I trust they will prove the last instalment of the inglorious legacy of the inauspicious days just ended.

I take this opportunity to remind all national workers that the present offers an unique opportunity for concentrated endeavours and intense activity. Every ounce of energy should be expended on making the conditions envisaged by the Unity Conference the order of the day in the country. All local disputes, should, without prejudice to the claims and right of the parties, be suspended and disputing parties should await the efforts of the Arbitration Board constituted at Delhi by the Unity Conference which will not be delayed a moment longer than necessary after Mahatmaji's recovery which is only a question of days now. All such cases should be referred to the Arbitration Board and its decision shall be final. This is the only way to overcome the tendency to take the law into one's own hands. No good purpose can ever be served by direct action which may ultimately recoil on the heads of those who resort to it. I earnestly appeal to all disputing parties to save themselves endless troubles by burying the hatchet where possible or referring their dispute to the Arbitration Board where necessary."

ALLIGED KIDNAPPING IN DELHI.

MEETING AT JUMMA MASJID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 16.

Copies of a large signed poster were affixed throughout Delhi yesterday with the heading "terrible dacoity" and alleging that ten Mussalman boys had been kidnapped by the local Samajists. The poster declared that the conduct of the Mussalmans in this connection was the first proof of the forbearance in response to the call of Unity. Another bill stated that this provided the test for those who appealed for unity.

A meeting was called in the evening in Jumma Masjid by the author of the poster, Sheik Mohamed Faqir, the secretary of the Tabligh Department and of the Defence of Islam Committee of Delhi The meeting was attended among others by Moulanas Abulkalam Azad, Mohamed Ali and Kifayatullah and several other members and office bearers of the Jamaitul Ulema. The meeting after strongly condemning the alleged kidnapping appointed a committee to investigate the whole incident and publish its evidence at the earliest possible date. The meeting also indignantly protested against the calumnies contained in the poster with regard to the Unity Conference and those Mussalmans who were making efforts to bring about Hindu-Moslem unity. A number of those present at the meeting refused to believe the story of kidnapping by the Arya Samajists before their complicity was established by the committee of enquiry.

ECHO OF DELHI RIOTS.

THE PAN MANDI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

Further hearing of what is known as the Pan Mandi case in which eight persons stand charged with rioting and the murder of one Rampersnad was resumed to-day in the Court of the Special Magistrate, Mr. Baldu Lal when the evidence of three witnesses (a brother and two sons of the deceased) was recorded. Admission was regulated by tickets and consequently the Court room was not crowded.

Chusi, the brother of the deceased, was the first witness examined. He deposed that he was a milk seller and that on the day of the occurrence of the riots and the death of the deceased, he was sleeping at his home in the afternoon and that the doors had been locked from inside. The rioters broke open the doors and belabour-ed him with lathis dragging him out of his house into the courtyard. The witness identified Bhora, Hakumandin and Allahmed Rustom from among the accused as having been present amongst the rioters. Besides the above there were others present among the crowd twenty-five of whom he could identify, but they were not included among the accused in the present case. Some gold ornaments from the person of witness were removed by the rioters and later he became unconscious. When he regained consciousness, he was in the hospital where he received treatment for a few days.

Under cross-examination witness stated that he knew no one amongst the Arya Samajists of Sadar except that he had heard of one Ramchandra. Witness admitted that several low caste Hindus of Sadar had joined the Arya Samaj.

The next witness examined was Mathuradas, aged fourteen, a son of the deceased. He said he was on the roof of the house at the time the rioters broke into the house. Witness stated that Musammat Sriman, one of the accused, gave kerosene oil, straw and hatchets to the rioters who then set fire to the house. Witness saw Chuni, Rampershad and others being beaten and later one of the rioters went up and beat him also after which the witness jumped on to a neighbouring house and escaped.

The third witness examined to-day was Chotelal, aged eight the younger son of the deceased. He deposed that large crowds of rioters were seen moving in direction of the Kutub Road when Bhoru and one other directed the crowd in the direction of their house. The rioters broke open the outside as well as the inside doors of the house. Witness identified Alli Mohammed Hakummudhin, Sabiralli and Sadati.

The case stands adjourned till the 18th instant when further examination of witness will be taken up.

MAHATMAJI GETTING STRONGER.

ABLE TO WALK A SHORT DISTANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 16.

Mr. Andrews, specially interviewed for the "Hindustan Times" about Mahatma Gandhi's health, stated that he had immediately reached to the welcome change. All through Wednesday he had been reclining on the edge of sunshine or on the shady side of the house in open air. When Dr. Rahman came on Wednesday morning he found him so much stronger that he allowed him to walk a few steps while he supported him. Though at first he was a little giddy he was able to walk a very short distance and to reach his bed on the open verandah by walking instead of being carried. He is now able to take a little more goat's milk and oranges.

MAHATMA TO VISIT. KOHAT.

HEALTH PERMITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

Information has been received here that Mr. Gandhi will stay in Delhi till the 23rd instant and after that he will go to Kohat if his health permits or if he is in need of further rest he will come to his Ashram at Sabarmati.

SWARAJISTS' NEGOTIATIONS WITH MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

Mr. Gandhi is now fairly progressing towards complete recovery and it is expected that he will be in a position to undertake his contemplated journey to Kohat after a fort-night or three weeks. During the last two or three days he had important conversations with leaders of the different communities and parties. It is understood that the Swarajists are now negotiating with Mr. Gandhi for rescinding the Ahmedabad resolutions which requires every member of the All-India Congress Committee and other officials of the Congress to spin monthly two thousand yards of yarn.

EPIDEMICS IN DELHI.

LEADERS SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

The recent floods in Delhi and the chilly weather at sunrise and sunset are perhaps responsible for the epidemic of fevers now prevailing in Delhi. A number of people are down with dengue and malaria. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been in bad health ever since her return from South Africa is laid up with a severe attack of dengue. Her medical advisors have recommended her prolonged rest after convalescence to recoup her health. Mr. C. R. Das who came to attend the Unity Conference is still in Delhi and is also suffering from slight attack of fever at Kutub where he is now staying. Hakim Ajmal Khan is also reported to be ill.

NEW GURDWARA BILL.

FORMULATED BY PANDIT MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The "Bande Mataram" of Lahore learns from the most authorative source that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has formulated a "New Gurdwara Bill" acceptable to the Akalis and Udasis mohants Alike.

It is presumed the presence of Pandit Malaviya in Lahore at present is lending colour to the news and the vernacular newspapers are making special feature out of it.

SIKH SUDHAR COMMITTEE'S DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

The situation created by the recent decision of Sikh Sudhar Committee to send a Jatha to Jaitu to complete the Akhand-path is also forming the subject of keen discussion in certain circles. Sardar Mangal Sing of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee left Delhi for Amritsar to-night where it is believed, the Committee will consider steps to be taken in this connection.

Tavoy, October 16th.—Mr. B. A. Hlaing, Editor of "New Burma" who was sentenced to simple imprisonment for three months for defaming Mr. Hutton, the Police Inspector, was released on bail from Tavoy jail this morning under orders of the High Court pending his application for revision before that court after having served more than half the term of imprisonment.—A. P.

ANGORA AND KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

A. P. REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The following has been received from the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has withdrawn his candidature from the presidentship of the Belgaum Khilafat Conference. Only two candidates Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Maulvi Zaffarali Khan remain.

Maulana Shaukat Ali declares that the Associated Press of Bombay wrongly published the news that the Angora Government refused passports to the Khilafat Delegation. Communication by wire continues and the final result will be published when known. Also that the Central Khilafat Committee has no intention of working the Chotani Saw Mills but sends all material to the Turkish Red Crescent as decided before.

Z. R. 3 ARRIVES NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—There were enthusiastic scenes when the Z R 3 arrived here escorted by two aeroplanes. Crowds, many of whom were seated on the roofs of the sky-scrapers watched her majestically sailing by after the trans-Atlantic crossing at twice the speed of the fastest ocean liner. Cheers rose from thousands of throats, hats were tossed in the air, there were shrill blasts from boats in the harbour and whistles from the factory sirens. The airship flew low over the heart of the city and circled the city five times before proceeding to Lakehurst.

The Z R 3 was sighted over Lakehurst.

ARRIVAL AT LAKEHURST.

The Z R 3 arrived at Lakehurst in 81 hours and 25 minutes after leaving Freidrichshafen and made a fine landing. President Coolidge immediately sent a message congratulating Captain Eckener on the airship's epoch-making achievement. He said:—"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me and to the people of the United States that peaceful relations of Germany and America has been fully re-established and this great airship has inaugurated the first direct air flight between Germany and America.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT EBERT'S CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—President Ebert has telegraphed heartiest congratulations to Commander Eckener and the crew of the Z R 3 on behalf of Government and the whole nation saying that the achievement will live in history and hoping that the Z R 3 in the course of further flights will "proclaim Germany's genius and challenge all nations to free and peaceful rivalry."—Reuter.

WORLD'S RECORD OF CONTINUOUS FLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Lakehurst.—Describing the experiences of the Z R 3 Capt. Eckener said:—"We have put up a new world's record for continuous flight of five thousand miles. The first part of the voyage was fine, but during the last part in full and heavy weather from five yesterday morning we battled twenty-four hours against a heavy weather, the wind blowing 55 to 60 miles per hour.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

LEAFIELD, Oct 15.

Newspapers published full accounts of the arrival in America of Zeppelin Z. R. 3 which left Germany on Sunday last and was moored at Lake Hurst early to-day. The progress of the airship across the Atlantic has been followed with keen interest by the public here and the success which has attended the venture is made an occasion for tributes in the Press to the skill of the pilots and designers. The exploit naturally recalled the famous achievement of the British Airship R 34 which, in 1919 made a double journey across the Atlantic. The outward voyage was on that occasion accomplished in 108 hours, but on its return to England R 34 accomplished in much quicker time arriving at Pulham Aerodrome only seventy-five hours after leaving America.

Until this week these were the only occasions in which successful flight by airship across the Atlantic has been undertaken, but in 1919 two British airmen made a successful flight from Newfoundland to Ireland in an aeroplane.—(B. O. W.)

COVERS 5066 MILES AT 62 MILES P. H.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Lake Hurst.—The Log Book of Zeppelin ZR-3 shows that she covered 5066 miles at speed, averaging 62 miles per hour, compared with 29 flown by R 34 in 1919. Fuel tanks in ZR-3 were one quarter full when she berthed.—Reuter.

ECHO OF TARAKESWAR SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore has sentenced Chiranjal Shroff, a Satyagraha prisoner, to two months' simple imprisonment on a charge of intentional interference with the work of the Magistrate who was trying him for trespassing into the Mohunt's Palace at Tarakeswar during the Satyagraha movement. It was alleged that while the Mgistrate was delivering judgment the accused handed over to him a red Bengal leaflet. The accused pleaded guilty and expressed contrition stating that leaflet was given to him (accused) by a co-accused.

C. P. SWARAJISTS'.

REPLY TO SIR M. V. JOSHI'S CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct 15.

At a public meeting convened last evening by the Swaraj Party Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., replied to some of the points raised by the Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi in the course of his speech last Thursday. The speaker asked the Home Member to say if he wanted the people to resort to violent means in order to bring pressure on the Government in the event of the Swarajist methods of constitutional obstruction failing to gain the object. Adverting to the Home Member's suggestion that the only way for the Swarajists to force a dissolution of the present Council was to resign their seats, Mr. Aney said that it would be an unwarranted act on the part of the Swarajists as they enjoyed the confidence of the people. The speaker challenged the Home Member to resign his office and offer himself as a popular candidate for election in which event the popularity of the Home Member's views would be fully put to the test.

BURMA GOVERNMENT'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

The American Consul has received a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma expressing the regrets of the Governor-in-Council at the brutal and unprovoked attack on Mr. and Mrs. Greason as a result of political excitement. He says there is no reason to suppose that it is a part of an anti-Christian or anti-American movement. With regard to the tracing of the culprits, every effort is being taken by the Police Commissioner who will answer any enquiries made by the Consul.

As to the progress of the investigation, he adds that arrangements for adequate police protection have been made for the American citizens besides special arrangements for the two ladies at the Baptist Mission School at Kemmendine.

The letter concludes with an assurance that Government will spare no efforts to protect American and European citizens.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Oct. 16.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice E M Pratt, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for four months and twenty-three days with effect from the 6th April 1925. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

Rao Bahadur H. N. Gasalia, who was acting as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted leave on average pay for two months from the 10th September 1924.

A temporary appointment of an Assistant Judge in Sind is created for a period of six months and Mr. Dhalmal Doulatram, LL.B., is appointed to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Sind.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, on return from leave, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Shapurji Darashah reverting.

Mr. N J Wadia, I.C.S., is appointed to act temporarily as Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. S. J Murphy, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. K. C. Sen I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 11th October, 1924, or the date on which he may be relieved leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for one month.

Mr. A R Dalal, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department vice Mr. H Dow, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders, and Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return to duty to act as Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. D MacLachlan, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., is appointed to be on special duty in the Finance Department from the date of his reporting for duty until Mr. H. Dow's departure on 25th October 1924.

Mr. S N. Moos is appointed to be Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, but to continue to do duty as Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

Miss K Laxton, Head Mistress, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar, has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. M. Hesketh, officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from 1st June 1925, leave on average pay for seven months and eight days followed by leave on half average pay for twenty-three days.

Mr. M. R. Dhadphale is appointed as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances on probation for a period of one year.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Mirpurkhas, with effect from the forenoon of 28th August 1924.

Lieutenant-Colonel T S Novis, F.R.C.S. (Engl.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay

Major P K Gilroy, M.C., M.D. (Camb.) F.R.C.S. (Engd.), I.M.S, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel T S Novis, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, and Physician on the Staff at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, with attached duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin), I.M.S., on return from leave, to resume his duties as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Medical School, and Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Hyderabad

Major R H Candy, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) M.R.C.S (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond), IM.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel R. W Anthony, I.M.S., to act as Sivil Surgeon, Nasik

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, B.E., Executive Engineer, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by one month.

The six months' leave on average pay, granted to Mr. D. L. deSouza, Junior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is extended by two months' similar leave, combined with leave on half average pay for four months, on medical certificate.

Mrevet-Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for two months, with effect from the 2nd March 1921.

RELEASE OF MOPLAHS.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp made an important announcement this afternoon in the Madras Legislative Council affecting the Moplahs convicted of complicity in the Moplah rebellion. He announced that Government had decided that it was no longer necessary to keep in force what are known as the suspended sentence arrangements under which some 17,000 offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment had their sentences suspended on condition that they paid in monthly instalments a comparatively light fine which was imposed by the course. Government had decided to close the operation of this scheme from to-day. All fines under this scheme accruing after to-day the 16th of October shall be remitted and persons who were in jail for failure to pay their fines shall be considered by their imprisonment to have wiped out their fines and will be released.

The Home Member also announced that after thorough investigation of the cases of 1,320 Moplahs whose individual sentences amounted to less than seven years, Government had resolved to release those among them whose immediate return to their homes was not likely to involve danger to their neighbours and to the peace of the district. In other words after very careful consideration Government had come to the conclusion that there were about six hundred prisoners now in jail who may be released and orders to that effect are about to be issued.

The announcement was received with cheers and expressions of thanks by Moplah members.

COLLEGE FOR UPPER SIND

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Oct. 16.

The Shikarpur municipality has unanimously (and also the Panchayat by an overwhelming majority) supported the proposition for an Upper Sind college.

A Drosh correspondent wires:—"Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas Parekh and his mining party, with the Trade Minister, Chitral, crossed the Lowarai Pass, 10,000 feet high. They experienced a strong current of earthquake at Dir Fort in the 13th instant at 10 p.m. which lasted four seconds."

(Continued from column 6.)

in all his memoranda were that he had condemned dyarchy throughout, had urged the necessity for developing the Party system had throughout expressed dissatisfaction with the present state of things In his memorandum of June he held that voters were not yet fit for provincial autonomy, but in his memorandum of July he suggested provincial autonomy with an Upper House as one of the alternative schemes.

Witness further explained that on the present electorate, provincial autonomy would be risy. The electorate was gullible and immature though there was nothing fundamentally wrong about intelligence or judgment of the electorate. At present the constituencies were too large and some of them contained as many as a million electors. It was impossible for rival candidates to get into touch with them. He suggested, therefore that franchise be altered and electoral colleges established in case of large rural constituencies, while direct election be retained in the case of urban seats, and small rural constituencies He admitted the President that would not have autonomy without altering franchise. But his alternatives to dyarchy were either a unified Government or institution of two Chambers. He admitted provincial autonomy must be subject to some limitations under federal system. The Central Government must have powers to discharge its duties.

Questioned by the President he agreed that the abolition of communal representation was not practical politics to-day, though it would be a good thing for India to get rid of it.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next referred to the suggestion of witness which the President thought was interesting, namely, that with a view to keep out obstructionists, members' oath should contain a pledge to work the Constitution.

The President remarked it was a novel proposal.

Witness explained that he realised the difficulties, and had merely thrown it as a suggestion. He said England was the only country where obstruction had been practiced by Irish members. Others who did not practise it got self-government earlier than the Irish. However, that was by the way. He realised the difficulty of differentiating between those who threw out the Budget, because it was not in interest of country and those who voted it down because of obstructionist tactics.

WHY DYARCHY FAILED.

Replying to Sir Mahomed Shafi, witness said that it was a fact that during his tenure of office they had two sympathetic governments in England, and there was a legislative council prepared to work the Reforms. Despite all these factors, dyarchy failed because while Ministers always looked to their majority in Councils the members of Government in the "reserved half" looked to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Naturally there was a divided House, and the position was unsatisfactory and unworkable. No doubt there was an occasion in which the Governor, even if he differed from the Minister, gave way and thus tried to observe the spirit of the Joint Committee's recommendation, but these did not smoothen the affairs. The man in the street never discriminated the "reserved" half from the "transferred" half, and whenever anything went wrong it was attributed to the whole Government. Witness affirmed that in the existing system it was impossible to have a party system in the sense it was understood in European countries.

WHY DYARCHY FAILED.

HOW TO KEEP OUT OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

SIR P. C. MITTER'S NOVEL SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 16.

After a month and a half's adjournment the Reforms Enquiry Committee reassembled to-day in the Committee room in the Assembly Chamber and examined Sir Provash Chandar Mitter who was a Minister in the first reform Legislative Council. All members except Mr. Jinnah were present. Although nothing is yet definitely settled the committee may conclude oral evidence by 24th of this month. As arranged at present the committee is expected to examine in turn Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Sir John Manyard, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Marr, Financial Secretary to Bengal Government, and Mr. Jukes of the Finance Department of the Government of India.

DIARCHY NOT WORKABLE.

Sir Provash Chandar Mitter's evidence was very interesting. He laid great stress on the need for removing the present bitterness between Indians and Britishers, because without their co-operation the future would be gloomy. He suggested a committee to consider economic self-interests of Britain and India which he believed can be accommodated without detriment to either side. He as Minister worked as one who was favourably inclined towards dyarchy but now believed it could not be worked at all. His solution was grant of provincial autonomy with certain powers to the Central Govt. under federal system. But he would consider provincial autonomy risky if the present franchise stood unaltered. Electors were immature and gullible though they were intelligent and did not lack judgment. He would establish electoral colleges in case of big rural constituencies while retaining direct election in urban areas and small rural constituencies. He advocated extension of the bicameral system to provinces. He said both Swarajists and Ministerialists in the present Council were responsible for corrupt practices in Council. While he would not penalise this because Government prosecution at present would lend political colour to it he would take other milder steps. He suggested that member's oath might include allegiance to Constitution with a view to provide against professed obstruction. There was only one party namely Swaraj Party but as the working of the Calcutta Corporation had shown the moment responsibility was granted party system would develop. Bengal Indian press while praising Swarajist action in the Council was severely criticising the Swarajists' work in the Corporation. He did not feel that the Ministers in the first Council accomplished much because of financial stringency though they laid foundation for good schemes.

Replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman. Sir Provash Chandar Mitter said he was mainly in charge of education as Minister. The President referred to the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act and asked whether witness agreed that when after three years the first three Ministers laid down office they felt they had a good record of achievement.

Sir Provash replied that there was very little achievement. He had planned many schemes but they were held up for want of funds. Once he thought he would get money but owing to a drop in revenues he did not get it. He claimed having laid the foundation for good schemes for future accomplishment but so far as the public was concerned the Ministers could not show them any tangible result.

President:—But there is the Calcutta Municipal Act which entirely changed the system of self-Government in Calcutta.

Witness admitted that was one achievement. He did not approve of the Act in every detail though he favoured it generally.

Questioned about his relations with the staff, witness said his relations with I.C.S. officers were very happy. There were differences of opinion but when once he took the decision they loyally carried them out His relations with some I.E.S. officers were, however, not quite so happy. He did not complain of it. He thought much depended on the Minister himself and more on Governor, because if the Governor was with the Ministers, officers would be loyal On this point witness in his memorandum has urged that the right of Secretaries to go to Governor in case of "transferred departments" be taken away. Asked to state his grievance against the Finance Department witness said the Finance Department lacked understanding and did not realise the position of Ministers who had to carry the majority with them. In England the Chancellor of Exchequer went out with the fall of a Ministry, but in India the Finance Member belonged to the reserved half.

Sir Alexander Muddiman pointed out that the Chancellor never interfered with the Treasury control exercised by the permanent staff.

Witness replied that there was difference in mentality.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND DYARCHY.

The President next referred to the statement of witness that time was not yet for the grant of full provincial autonomy and that dyarchy also could not be worked.

Sir Provash said he had submitted three memoranda, one in June, another in July, and the last in October. His first two statements were based on the idea that the scope of the Committee was limited, but after seeing newspaper reports he had submitted his last memorandum giving his opinion about constitutional advance if he had a free hand. But the common points

(Continued in column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX.

CLAIM BY JUBILEE MILLS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.)

This was a rule taken out by the petitioners the Jubilee Mills Ltd. under Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act against the Commissioner of Income-Tax calling upon the said officer to refer the case of the petitioners to the High Court in respect of the income-tax and super-tax assessed for the year 1921-22 under Sec. 19 of the Income-Tax Act of 1918.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor appeared on behalf of the Commissioner of Income Tax; Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Daru appeared on behalf of the Petitioners.

PETITIONERS' CONTENTION.

The Petitioner's case was that they were a company incorporated and registered on 16th June 1920. They were required by the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay to make a statement of the return of their income and on 27th Oct. 1921 the Petitioners accordingly submitted their Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1921. Under the said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts the Collector of Income-tax assessed the Income-tax at Rs. 61,347 and the super-tax at Rs. 42,885, for the year 1921-1922.

On 6th February 1922, the Petitioners paid the said amounts. On 13th Oct. 1922, the Petitioners received from the Senior Income-tax Officer a Notice of Assessement for income tax and super-tax for the year 1922-23. There was a covering letter with the said Notice, in which it was stated that the provisional assessment of income-tax and super-tax already levied against the Petitioners for the year 1921-22 was made final on the basis of the Company's Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1921 and that the same accounts formed the basis of assessment for the year 1922-23.

It was then discovered by the Petitioners that the Income-Tax authorities had made a mistake in levying income-tax and super-tax on the basis of the accounts for the twelve months ending 30th June 1921 in as much as the Company's income for the year ending 30th June 1921 could not be assessed for the purposes of income-tax for the Official year 1921-22 under the Income Tax Act of 1918 and the Super Tax Act of 1920. The Petitioners accordingly made a representation in the month of Nov. 1922 to the Senior Income Tax Officer, pointing out the mistake and claiming cancellation of the assessment for the year 1921-22 and refund of the amounts paid as income-tax and super-tax. The Senior Income-tax Officer refused to cancel the assessment stating that it was correctly made. The Petitioners received a similar reply from the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax. On 23rd Nov. 1922, the Petitioners submitted an application for revision of the assessment under Sec. 35 of the Income-Tax Act of 1922. They further requested the Commissioner to make a reference to the High Court in case he did not agree with the Petitioners' contentions. The Commissioner declined to take any action on the ground that the assessment was made by way of immediate adjustment under the proviso to Sec. 19 of the Income Tax Act of 1918 and that no appeal had been made as provided by the said Act.

The Petitioners contended that as the company had come into existence on 20th June 1920 and the first Balance Sheet of the Co. being as for the twelve months ending 30th June 1921, there was no "previous year" within the meaning of the Income-Tax Act 1918 and Super Tax Act 1920 and that therefore no assessment for the year 1921-22 could be levied on that basis and that in the procedure adopted by the Income-Tax Authorities in assessing the income-tax and super-tax for the year 1921-22 on the basis of the Company's working for the year ending 30th June 1921 there was no "adjustment" immediate or otherwise under Sec. 19 of the Act of 1918, and that therefore the action of the Collector of Income-Tax in such assessment was illegal and ultra vires. They further submitted that they paid the income-tax and super tax without protest under an erraneous belief that they were legally payable and as soon as they discovered the mistake they applied to the Income Tax authorities to revise the mistake.

The Petitioners therefore contended that they were entitled to get a refund of the amounts paid. They stated that as the Commissioner of Income-Tax declined to take any action in the matter their only remedy was to take out a rule under Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act and thus call upon the Commissioner to make a reference of the Petitioner's case to the High Court.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Commissioner of Income-Tax contended that the Commissioner was quite right in declining to take any action in the matter.

The Collector of Income-Tax ascertained the profits made by the Company from the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1921 and on those accounts assessed the Petitioners for the year 1921-22 finally by an immediate, adjustment under the 2nd proviso to Sec. 19 of the Act of 1918. Thereafter the Company paid the tax without protest and no objection to the assessment was taken as provided under Sec. 21 of the Act.

It was only when they were being assessed on the same basis for the year 1922-23 that they began raising frivolous excuses. It was entirely incorrect to say that a provisional assessment was levied for the year 1921-22.

Under Sec. 19 (2) of the Act of 1918 it was competent to the Collector of Income-Tax to claim an immediate adjustment for a year on the basis of the total income actually received by or accrued to the Co. in that year.

There was no illegality in the said assessment nor was it ultra vires.

The Adv-Gen. further contended that the Commissioner rightly declined to make a reference as requested by the Petitioners in view of the decision in the case of Panalal Ganeshdas 46 Bom. 707 which held that the Commissioner having once passed an order, had no authority to revise his own orders. As long as the Act of 1918 was in existence the Petitioners took no steps under the said Act for setting aside or rectifying the assessment. The New Income Tax Act of 1922 came into force from 1st April 1922 and its Sec. 68 repealed the whole of the Act of 1918 except Sec. 19 of that Act. So the Income Tax Act of 1918 ceased to be operative from 1st April 1922 and the Petitioners had no remedy at all under this new Act of 1922 in respect of an assessment made under the Income Tax Act of 1918. Further in respect of this assessment levied under the Act of 1918 it was clear that the Commissioner could not make a reference to the High Court under Sec. 66 of the Act of 1922. So the Petitioners' attempt to take out a rule under the Specific Relief Act to call upon the Commissioner to make a reference to the High Court under Sec. 66 of the Income Tax Act of 1922 must fail. Therefore the rule must be dismissed with costs.

JUDGMENT.

After the arguments of the Counsel were finished on Friday last. His Lordship reserved his judgment which was delivered on Tuesday afternoon.

During the course of his judgment after setting out the facts his Lordship said that as the petitioners had paid the amount at which they were assessed without any objection and as all references under Sec. 51 of the Income-Tax Act of 1918 should be made during the course of the assessment proceedings as held by his Lordship MacLeod C. J., in re. Panalal Ganeshidas 46, Bom. 707, and as the case so far as the Income Tax authorities were concerned was finished, the petition must be rejected.

His Lordship further said that there was another ground for rejection of the petition and that was based on Sec. 26 of the Act. Under that section if a mistake was made an assessee had a right to get a refund of the amount paid under such mistake. But the officer who had the sole discretion in such a matter was the Collector and the High Court had no power to sit in judgment over the decision given by the Collector under that section. If the present case was decided in favour of the petitioner then under sec 51 (3) the revenue authority would have to decide the case according to the decision of the High Court but the effect of that would be to substitute the judgment of the High Court for the judgment of the Collector. Owing to these consideration his Lordship discharged the rule with costs.

CONTRACT FOR GOODS.

CLAIM DECREED.

India International Company ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons ... Defendants.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs for the recovery of Rs. 1,500 being the balance of a promissory note executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs; for the recovery of Rs. 4,515 being the price of goods under an indent for 100 dozen ladies art silk hose placed by the defendants with the plaintiffs and for Rs. 14,160 being the price of 300 dozen Gents silk and cotton hoze purchased under another indent and in the alternative for damages.

The plaintiffs' case was that in the middle of 1920, the defendants had placed an order with the plaintiffs for three cases of hosiery. The invoices in respect of these goods were duly sent to the defendants and the defendants on 4th Aug. 1920 passed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiffs for 1386 being the invoice value of the goods. About the middle of Aug. 1920 the goods arrived in Bombay and the defendants took delivery of the same. Thereafter as the defendants failed to pay the amount on the promissory note on the due date, the time for payment was extended upto 18th Oct. 1920 and the plaintiffs fixed the rate of exchange ruling on the said date and demanded from the defendants Rs. 6,195. The defendants paid on account of the said amount from time to time and there remained. Rs. 1,500 which the plaintiffs sought to recover in this suit.

In respect of the indent dated 29th Feb. 1920 the plaintiffs stated that the order of 400 dozen ladies' art silk hose was subsequently altered to 100 doz. The goods duly arrived in Bombay and the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to take delivery of the same on payment of the full price. The defendants failed to pay the price and take delivery. Thereafter on 9th May 1921 the defendants paid Rs. 1,000 as margin money in respect of these goods, but they failed to pay the balance. The plaintiffs ultimately called upon the defendants through their attorneys to pay the balance then due and take delivery of the goods. The defendants however failed to do so and they alleged that Rs. 1000 was not paid as margin money but as a part payment towards the promissory note. The plaintiffs denied this allegation as false and claimed Rs. 4,515 being the price of the said goods.

With regard to the second indent dated 5th June 1920 the plaintiffs stated that the shipment time in the contract was June/July.

Subsequently the plaintiffs were informed by their manufacturers in America that they would not be able to ship goods till Aug/Sept. 1920.

Thereupon the plaintiffs informed the defendants of this fact by their letter of 23rd Aug. 1920. The goods were despatched in two lots of 200 and 100 dozens and the two invoices relating to them were duly handed over to the defendants. On 28th Oct. 1920 the defendants purported to cancel the order on the ground the goods had not arrived till then. The plaintiffs wrote back saying that the shipment as finally fixed between the parties was to begin August September and the defendants were therefore, not justified in cancelling the same. Thereafter on 21st July 1921 the defendants paid Rs. 500 as margin money in respect of these goods. After waiting for a long time the plaintiffs sent a notice to the defendants on 14th Dec. 1921, calling upon them to pay Rs 11,160 and take delivery of the same, but the defendants failed to do so and the plaintiffs hereby claimed the said sum.

The defendants contended that the two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 were paid to the plaintiffs in respect of the balance of Rs. 1,500 under the promissory note and not as margin money in respect of the two indents. As to these indents the defendants contended that the goods under the first indent were not of the contract quality and therefore they were not bound to take delivery and that the goods under the second indent were not of the contract shipment and therefore they were justified in cancelling the same. The defendants further contended that even if it were held that they had committed a breach they were liable only in damages and not for the price of the goods.

After hearing evidence, His Lordship in the course of his judgment observed that the plaintiffs case was a true case and he was satisfied with the proof given in support of their case. The only question that arose for decision was whether the goods under the two indents were appropriated to the defendants account.

The case on the promissory note was a very simple one and he was satisfied from the evidence given before him that the two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 were given as margin money in respect of the two contracts and not towards the balance of Rs. 1,500 under the primisory note.

His Lordship was further satisfied that the defendants had agreed to take the goods under both the contracts and that therefore the goods under the said contracts were appropriated to the defendants account and they were accordingly liable for the price of the goods and not for damages for breach of contract.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 16,630 and costs.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by Messrs. J. P. Wallace and Co. appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. Ghaswala with Mr. Vacha instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared on behalf of the defendants.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, October 17.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT
In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.
3342-20—Mehta L and Co, Keserbai widow and others v Dhirajbai widow, Edgelow G W and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSES.
3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.
2883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchmen v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.
1998-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal v Machhj Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.
2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.
4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji T and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.
3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupnie Foupdary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.
3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.
401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.
3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.
3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.
3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.
3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphael D'Almeda and others v Rataram Tukaram, Amin and D.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)
2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.
2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.
2413-24—Manbhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.
2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.
3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.
1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.
4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Maganand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 48.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
4859-21—Andrade and C, Lakhmidas Mowji Shamji v Madhavji Virji and others, Madhavji and Co., Jamsedji R and D
1568-24 Tyabji D and Co, Mathuradas Balakhidas Mohota and another v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.
FOR FINAL ORDERS.
1338-24—Payne and Co, R H Umrigar v The Mill Stores Trading Co Ltd, Mulla and M.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
720-16—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Pochha and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, S A Tyabji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP
In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.
2669-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Allumicium and Brass Works Ltd v Habib Rowji, Payne and Co.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.
In Re Company's Act, Rustomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal, Petioner, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.
In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
1236-23—Dikshit M and Co, Narsi Luxmidas Mavji v Lakhmidas Mavji and others, Andrade and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Madhowji and Co.
1655-23—Mulla and M, Aminaboo widow v Aboobhay Shaikh Gulam Husein and another, Merwanji K and Co, Mantri and Co.
1335-24—Smetham B and L, Dorabji Bhickaji Patel v Mafilda widow, Crawford B and Co.
3700-24—Jamsedji R and D, Rowji Motichand v Rowji Akheehand and others, Thakoredas and D.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.
2592-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhoopati Virayya v Sakinabai widow and others.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.
2469-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co. v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.
LONG CAUSES
2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jimram, Lilibhai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.
3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikhamchand Tejmal, Madhavji and Co.
4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.
2183-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sheali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
1959-24—Merwanji R and Co, Societa Anonima Per la Fataturu Dos Cas, Moolchand Ranchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
5041-23—Sukhanker and G, J H Trechslar v Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.
2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Davidas v Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

EUROPEAN SPEEDOMETER SPECIALIST FINED.

Judgment was delivered on Thursday by the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. A. R. King and Jehangir Bhicaji in the case in which Inspector Davison prosecuted Maurice Swamvour, European Speedometer Specialist, for disobeying the legal orders of the police and for disorderly behaviour in a public place at the instance of Inspector Davison.

The facts of the case in brief were that on the 5th instant the accused was repeatedly warned by Deputy Inspector Gurney to stand back on the Queen's Road as Speed Trials were in progress. The accused did not pay heed to the Police Officer's orders, but passed some rude remarks to Mr. Gurney. When Mr. Gurney asked him for his name and address the accused further indulged in rude remarks and resisted arrest. Eventually Inspector Godwin came on the scene and asked the accused to accompany Mr. Gurney quietly.

The accused was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on the first charge and Rs. 50 on the second charge.

After the accused was convicted, the Magistrates observed that the police had to carry out the orders of the Police Commissioner. If the police had failed in their duty, there might have been a serious accident and if such had been the case, the public, the Cycling Club and the Press would have taken up the matter very seriously and perhaps Mr. Gurney would have been taken to task for the same.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Ismail Khanusa and Mahomed Abdul Rehman were put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on charges of receiving and disposing of stolen property.

Sub-Inspector Keder Sha stated that the accused were arrested in connection with the loss of six cases of cloth valued at Rs. 6,000 and belonging to a Hindu merchant of Cavel Street. It was further alleged that the accused Ismail had sold cloth worth about Rs. 2,040, while the accused Mahomed had disposed of cloth worth Rs. 4,000. It was further alleged that the accused belonged to a gang of six persons and as the other four had not been arrested, the police officers requested the Magistrate to remand the accused till the 25th instant.

His Worship passed an order accordingly.

BOGUS POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar hauled up Ali Mahomed and Charles David before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of impersonating as police officer and theft and abetment.

The facts of the case as deposed by the complainant, Ramchandra Raoji, were that on September 15 at about 8-30 p.m. he along with Pursharam Atmaram and Shanker Luxman was crossing the Marine Lines Maidan when both the accused challenged them and asked them to stop. Accused No. 1 then asked the witness to submit to search and said that he was a policeman. The witness as well as his companions consented to undergo the search. Accused No. 1 then took Rs. 6 from the pocket of the witness and Rs. 2-3 and a handkerchief from the person of Pursharum Atmaram. At this the witness grew suspicious and remonstrated with the accused. But both the accused did not pay any heed to those remonstrations and took to their heels. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested the very night at 11-50.

In view of the first accused's six previous convictions and that of the second four, both the accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer hard labour for one year on the first charge and for 18 months on the second charge.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dost Alikhan Sarbaj was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. B. T. Desai.

The prosecution story was that on September 28, the complainant Mr. H. G. Eden was driving his car along Sassoon Dock Road. As he was getting on to the Colaba Main Road just behind the "Admirality House," the accused who was driving his master's car from the side of the Colaba Barracks towards the Railway Station, dashed against the complainant's car. At the time of the collision it was alleged that the accused's car was on the wrong side of the road and that the accused did not sound the horn.

It was asserted on behalf of the accused that at the point of the impact there was another car standing on the roadside which made it necessary for the accused to go the wrong side. Mr. Balubhai Desai further submitted that it was the complainant and not the accused who was responsible for the accident. Moreover the complainant did not sound his horn and did not know the ordinary rule of the road to give preference to traffic on the main road.

After recording some evidence the case was adjourned.

FINED FOR KEEPING GAMING HOUSE.

Sub-Inspector Karnik put up Charanmal Hanmantrai on a charge of keeping a common gaming house before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Habibullah, pleader appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that on receipt of certain information, Sub-Inspector Karnik along with police constable No. 606A raided the shop of the accused, at the junction Cowasji Patel Street and Gogha Street where he was receiving bets on "Aunk and Farak." On a search being made blank receipts books, a current receipt book and cash amounting to Rs. 13-15-0 were found. marked rupee note as well as a broken slate bearing the "Aunk and Farak" result of the day was also recovered. The accused was then put under arrest.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

SENTENCED FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

Manishanker Vijayashanker was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,800 before Mr. S. S Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor led the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Dinshah Dastur, pleader.

The facts of the case according to prosecution were that the accused was employed in the Champion Dairy Co., Bhuleshwar, since September 1920. The accused who was in charge of bill collections and account books misappropriated various sums of money to the tune of Rs. 1,800.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the three charges and had made good the whole amount.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 500 for a period of 12 months.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

On the 10th instant at about 1 p.m. J. De Souza, an engine driver of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was driving a local train when he saw a man named Muhadeo, aged about 30 years, lying between the rails of the up line near Charni Road Station. He whistled and tried to stop the train, but the engine and two carriages passed over him. When the train stopped he went to the man and found his head and face injured. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death by his having been struck on the head by a train whilst he was lying between the rails of the up line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Ambabai (20), residing with her husband Karunashanker at Vithalwadi.

The evidence showed that Ambabai was suffering from fever for some time. After her husband went to office on Wednesday at 1 p.m. she went to sleep. At 5-30 p.m. she was found breathing heavily and subsequently became unconscious. A doctor was sent for who advised her removal to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She died at about 10 p.m.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Ambabai when the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, which was apparently self-administered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A GIRL.

Luxmibai, a Hindu girl (12) residing with her husband Hirjee Hunsi, a grain dealer at Love Lane, Mazagaon, was suffering from fever, and was lying on a bed on the ground at about 7 p.m. on Monday and a lamp was burning near her feet. All on a sudden her cries brought her relatives to the room who found her clothes ablaze. They poured water and extinguished the fire. She told them that she had knocked the lamp by mistake. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the following day.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM

MILL EMPLOYEES' CONDOLENCE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a meeting of the members of the staff and the jobbers of the old and new groups of mills of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. was held on Wednesday the 8th instant, Mr. T. Watts, General Superintendent of the Company's mills, presiding when the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the members of the staff and the jobbers of the old and new groups of mills of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. held on Wednesday (the 8th Oct. 1924) at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet. This meeting is of opinion that by the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy, India has lost a great Industrialist, philanthropist and an educationist. Starting with a small business concern at the young age of 16, Sir Currimbhoy, by his honesty and business ability turned it into a huge business firm with branches at several big cities in India, Ceylon, China and Japan and it is at present recognised as one of the few largest trading concerns between India and the Far East. His broad-minded and munificent charities have, without any distinction of any kind, helped many an institution doing educational and humanitarian work. The foundation of a Workmen's Welfare Institute, first of its kind in Bombay and which goes by his great name, has been a fitting expression of the fact that a provision of facilities for his workers' Welfare was as much important an item of his business concern as production or its efficient management. The conferment of Baronetcy on him by Government was a true recognition of his great services in civic and industrial life of this country and an honor to the Mahomedan community of which he was such a pious and a pre-eminent member. The greatness of the late Sir Currimbhoy has a unique aspect inasmuch as that he not only was the owner of one of the largest concerns of the East but also a fortunate father of eminent sons like Sir Mahomedbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy who have inherited his spirit of philanthropy, his nobility and industrial capacity. The death of Sir Currimbhoy is mourned by the whole country and this fact this meeting feels, will be at least some sort of consolation to the members of the Currimbhoy family in their grief and offers its heartfelt condolence to Sir Mahomedbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy and family members in their said bereavement.

This meeting authorizes the president to convey the above resolution to Sir Mahomedbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy and family members.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

There was slight but beneficial rain in the Presidency proper. Standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	24 to 59
Gujarat	8 to 48
Konkan	20 to 52
Deccan	36 to 57
Karnatak	44 to 53

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 4th October 1924 was—On works—Bijapur 285. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 42. Poona 1,769, Satara 1,649 and Bijapur 719.

The Divisional Superintendent, Saharanpur N.W. Railway wires under date 15th:—Communication between Ambala and Saharanpur will be restored to-morrow the 16th instant. The 19 Up and 58 Down passenger trains will be the first to commence through running. Goods traffic will commence from the 20th. 85 Up and 86 Down mails will, however, run via the Delhi-Ambala chord.

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LIVING RELIGIONS IN THE EMPIRE.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Lectures on Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism. A Conference on "Living Religions within the Empire" was opened at the Imperial Institute, London, on the 22nd ultimo, attended by representatives of the many faiths and creeds which are to be found in the British Empire to-day. Sir E. Denison Ross presided.

On the motion of the Chairman, a message of loyal greeting was sent to the King. One of the fundamental principles, said the Chairman, which had guided England in her dealings with Eastern countries was that of absolute tolerance and impartiality towards all religions and creeds. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Francis Younghusband, addressing the meeting, pointed out that included in the Empire were adherents of all the great religions, and though the Government had to show strict impartiality between them, that did not mean indifference to religion on the part of the British people. The ultimate basis on which the British Empire should stand must be religion. Political constitutions and trade agreements were merely the bones. The motive power must be the most exalted spirit. Even patriotism was not enough.

In all the great religions men with fiery zeal were reaching after purer religion. In the process of regenerating and developing religion there always had been, and there always would be, clash and conflict of opinion. Each religion would have its own way of worship. Nevertheless, there was unity, as well as diversity, both of inspiration and of aspiration. In that conference agreement was not expected. There was need not for agreement but for stimulation.

They hoped that the proceedings would stir in men and in nations a spirit of emulation in capturing more successfully the divine spirit which animated the world. They hoped also that the conference would prove that religion was no waning force in human affairs, but that it should be a vital and determining factor in human progress. Men of religious genius were the very embodiment of the living spirit of the world. They were prone to assume that those divine men who had appeared in the past had been a full revelation of the Power that governed the world. But men of the highest religious genius were just as likely to appear in the future. Such men, however, would never be a complete manifestation of the spirit, because the spirit was infinite.

The pioneering leaders seemed to be finding their way to religion of greater depth and wider scope than man had hitherto known. (Cheers.)

THE MEANING OF HINDUISM

A lecture on "Orthodox Hinduism"—or Sanatan Dharma—was given by Pandit Shyam Shankar.

Professor E. J. Rapson, of Cambridge, who presided at this lecture, pointed out that the adherents of Hinduism numbered 217 millions. It was a social system, as well as a highly developed philosophy. It was not only a guide to the conduct of life, but it defined the limits of the social relations of its adherents. The result was that the peoples of India were divided into a vast number of self contained units, each maintaining its own individuality and performing its own functions in the community. Hindu beliefs and practice varied enormously, according to the traditions handed down in different castes or families. It had been found impossible to get a definition of Hinduism which did not beg the question.

Pandit Shyam Shankar, who is a graduate of the London University and a barrister, in the course of his lecture, paid a tribute to the impartiality of the British Government in the matter of religions. Hinduism, he said, was not the outcome of one preacher or of one Gospel. The seers who received the revelation did not pretend to have a thorough knowledge of the mysterious power in the universe. It had been admitted to be indefinable, unknowable, and indescribable. The Hindus had all the conceptions of divinity and were free to adopt any form of worship. The one central doctrine was that of Kharma which regulated the reincarnation and transmigration of the soul. Hinduism was a *genus* religion, of which many other religions were the species. It was not necessary for a Hindu to profess any faith, and he could remain a Hindu even though outcasted by his own community. The most revered sacred book was the Gita, which contained a progressive religion of action, devotion to God, and spiritual knowledge. Sects of the most diverse kind found their place in Sanatan Dharma, for it recognised the inequalities of human mentality. The doctrine of the Gunas was the recognition of three qualities, purity, appreciation of the joys of existence, and darkness or inertia. The predominance of a particular quality in a soul gave it its distinguishing characteristic. Religious duties were graduated according to those qualities. The teaching might be summed up in the injunction to "be good and do good." In its most simple form, Hinduism was charity or philanthropy. (Cheers.)

Tuesday, the 23rd September was the day of Islam at the Conference, a large number of followers of the faith being present.

The Prime Minister sent the following message:—

"Many religions and many creeds live in amity within our Empire, each by their different way leading our peoples onwards towards some ultimate light. I welcome cordially the objects of the Conference and the knowledge which surely it spreads amongst us that our peoples in the aspirations of the spirit 'also walk not back to back but with a unity of track.'"

After the Prime Minister's message a few sentences of the Koran were chanted impressively by the mufti of the Working Mosque, who wore long robes of black, blue and yellow colours, a turban of red and white with a blue tassel, and round his neck a white strip like a collar. Though few could have understood the Arabic sentences, they were heard with respectful attention.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM.

There were papers on "The Basic Principles of Islam," by Al Haj Khwaja Kamal ud-Din (a Lunni), and "Life and Religion," by Sheikh Kadhim Dojarly, of Bagdad (a Shiah).

The former paper was read by Mr. Yuseif Ali, in light silken robes. He has a ptrfect command of England and its correct accent. The letter read by Sir Thomas Arnold, Professor of Arabic at the London University. The first paper gave an exhaustive exegesis of the teaching of the Koran. Whether by design or not, it impressed the audience most with the points at which Islam agrees with Christian ethics, and, indeed, it does not seem to differ much in some respects from all philosophies which have to do with conduct.

The Moslem is bidden to enter houses by their doors, not to hate his wife, but to give her to eat when he eats himself and so forth. Like other religions it uplifts, it controls every action, illuminates every aspect of life. All the virtues appear to be cultivated separately, rather like school lessons. Before, Islam women were thought to have no souls, but the Koran acknowledged her admission to Paradise on an equality with the man.

The Sheikh Kadhim Dojarly's paper gave an historical statement of the origin and development of the Shiah movement, whose adherents form one-third of the Moslems. They are found chiefly in Persia, Mesopotamia, and India, and are now divided into three main groups according as they adhere to "the principles," "the reports," or "revelation." The first group maintain that man can make original contributions both to the principles and the derivative matter in religion. The second stand rigidly by the Koran. The third group show exceptional reverence to their Imams and acknowledge their high claims to spiritual power. All Shiahs hold that the Khalif is indivisible and has appointed no deputy.

Dr. Margolionth presided at these lectures and gave a sympathetic account of Islam from the point of view of an Arabic scholar.

"A NEW MESSIAH."

The sensation of the conference so far, says the "Manchester Guardian", was the appearance this afternoon of a new sect of Islam (a convenient description, however, which is not admitted as accurate by the new sect,), which claims to have been founded 34 years ago by the Messiah of Biblical and other prophecy and to have an express divine command to lead mankind to God through Islam. A white-turbaned, black-bearded Indian of a radiant, pleasing countenance, who described himself as his Holiness the Khalifat al Massiah Alhaj, the Hirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad—or for short his Holiness Khalifatul-Masir,—presented this bold claim in a paper entitled "The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam." He did not read his paper himself but said a few sentences in excellent English. He was accustomed, he said to speaking for six hours at a time to assemblies of 12,000 persons, but he had never read a paper in a foreign tongue. He had, he added, a million followers all over the world. He was accompanied on the platform by a few supporters who wore green turbans, and another, who wore a red fez, read his paper with expert efficiency.

The movement was founded in 1890 in the Punjab by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who claimed to be the Mahdi and the Messiah of prophecy. Moslems treated him as an impostor, but his movement progressed, and there are regular missions in England, Germany, the United States, West Africa, the Gold Coast, Egypt, Persia, and Australia, and a number of newspapers devoted to its propaganda. The movement stands towards Islam as Christianity in its early stages towards Judaism. The writer of the paper is the third in succession to the founder, and he closed his paper, which was largely a defence and recommendation of Islam, with a perfervid appeal to his audience to accept the new Messiah and the new teaching.

OPEN PATHS OF BUDDHISM.

On Wednesday the 24th September Dr. W. A. de Silva, of Colombo, who spoke on Buddhism in Ceylon. He said he had been asked to be non-controversial and to dwell on the social aspects of Buddhism, which linked it up with other religious philosophies. It is remarkable Mrs. C. Rhys Davids presided at the Buddhist session, Dr. de Silva, who spoke better English than most Englishmen, insisted that there was nothing hidden or secret in Buddhism—all was open. It was a religion which suited Ceylon, and it was growing there. It was able to make the people loving and kind and lead lives of usefulness.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

Mr. G. P. Malalasekera, a very youthful Cingalese in a light gown with a magenta shawl was introduced by Mrs. Rhys Davids with the explanation that this was the first time he had attempted to address an audience. His subject was "The influence of Buddhism on education in Ceylon." He said that centuries before the Christian era Buddhist monasteries were founded in Ceylon, where the spiritual teachers instructed the young, the sons of princes and peasants learning side by side. The child from his very infancy learned the importance of worship, offering a handful of flowers and meditating on the Buddha, and so the doctrines of Buddhism took hold upon the life of the people. The hall mark of culture, he said, lay not in the possession of university degrees but in the love of service and fellowship.

In order to give to the Cingalese the full development of their personality the educational policy of their country should be based on the past traditions of Ceylon, on its ancestral and national life and history, for those traditions furnished working hypotheses, contained accounts of Ceylon's sociological experiments, and were entitled to full recognition.

The lecturer severely criticised the successive alien conquerors and rulers of Ceylon and condmned the methods of the Christian missionaries, who were teaching the children of Ceylon all about the Black Prince and Henry VII. instead of about their own heroes and history, and were promoting a process of denationalisation. The address, in short, developed into a patriotic plea, and it was applauded with great warmth.

Mr. Shoson Miyamoto, lecturer of the Imperial University, Tokio, contributed a learned paper on "Mohayana Buddhism," an extremely abstract and mystical development of Buddha's teaching.

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Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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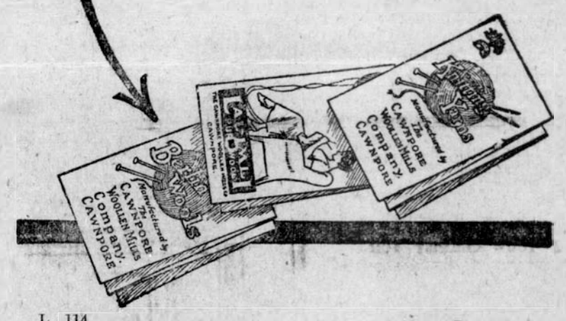

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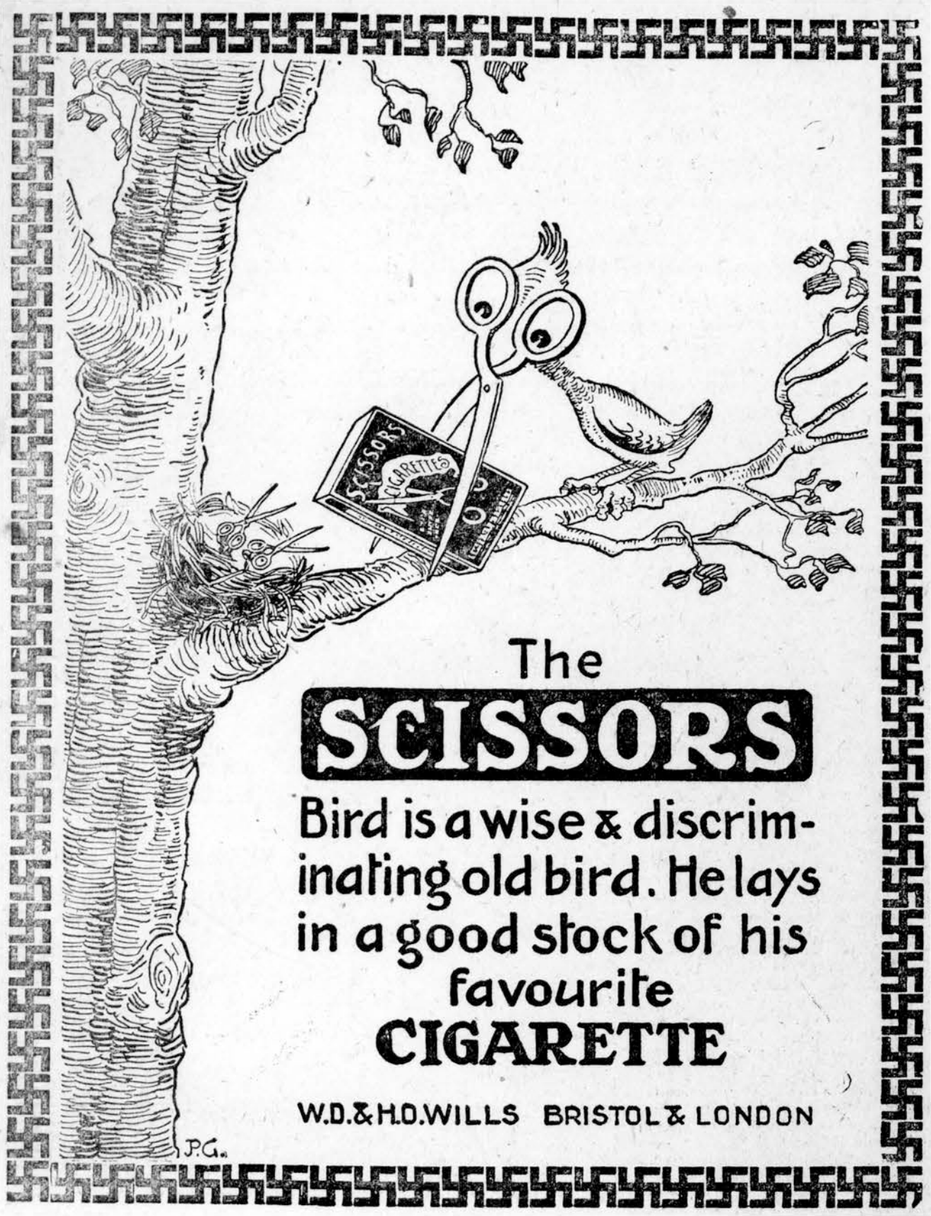

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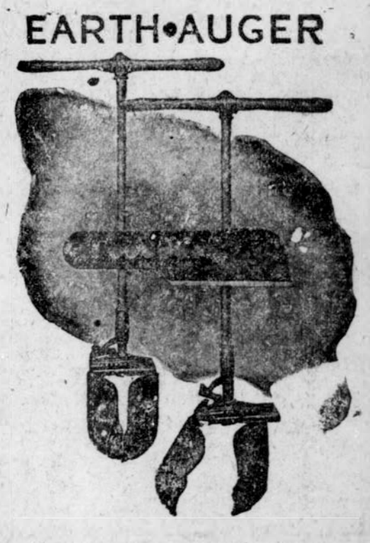

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